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ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

PRELATE, DIOCESAN COUNCIL: 'BIBLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT ONLY IN ARMENIAN'

Prelate's Letter to Education Minister

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] His Grace Archbishop Artak Manukian, primate of the Armenian Diocese of Tehran, has addressed a letter to Minister of Education and Training' Ali Akbar Parvaresh concerning the teaching of religious education in Armenian schools in Armenian:

In the name of God.

Mr 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, the respected Minister of Education and Training of the Islamic Government of Iran:

Respectfully in pursuance of my Diocese letter no 313/2 dated 1 Jan 1983 which asked for reconsideration of a decision by the supreme council of the Ministry of Education and Training dated 9 May 1982 concerning religious teaching in Armenian schools and bearing in mind, on the one hand, that a response to the letter has not yet been received and bearing in mind on the other, a meeting called by Deputy Minister of Education and Training Haddad 'Adel and officials of the ministry's studies and education planning department at which the climate for putting the aforementioned decision into effect was discussed and at which the Diocesan Council referred to letter No 313/1258 of 5 July 1982 to the Tri-Diocesan Primate in which it was stated that according to the laws and tenets of the Armenian Church the teaching of religious education in Armenian schools in any other language except Armenian is forbidden. Therefore, a speedy reconsideration of the decision of the supreme council of the Ministry of Education and Training is requested so that religious teaching should not be set back in certain Armenian schools where [Muslim] teachers have raised objections concerning Bible teaching.

Prayerfully

Archbishop Artak Manukian

Primate of the Tehran Armenian Diocese

Copy for information to Mr Haddad' Adel, deputy minister of education and training in charge of studies and educational planning.

Armenian Schools' Curricula

Tehran ALIK in Armenian 24 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Following our report concerning the teaching of religion and the Armenian language in Armenian schools and in general matters relating to school rights, we hereby inform our dear compatriots that in the past 2 weeks a delegation headed by His Grace held discussions with assistant Minister of Education-Training Haddad Adel, at his invitation, and with other officials of the same ministry.

At these meetings the respected minister of education and training explained the following: a) According to a decision of the Supreme council of the ministry of education and training, religious teaching in the schools of minorities must be in Persian; b) The teaching hours of the Armenian language and related subjects, in order not to overburden students, need to be reduced and generally should be taken out of the curriculum.

In this connection, His Grace the Archbishop and members of the Prelacy Council stated that in general a solution is required for difficulties which have arisen concerning our schools and that religious teaching is one of them.

Thereafter they advised that according to the laws of the Armenian Church the religious teaching of our faith can only be carried out in Armenian and that a reduction of teaching hours of Armenian subjects and placing them outside the curriculum would in effect mean the abolishment of those subjects.

It was moreover pointed out that, as explained earlier in writing to officials of the Ministry of Education and Training, in order to insure the self-functioning status of the Armenian schools, those schools must operate along general lines having the following special characteristics: 1) Only Armenian students must study in Armenian schools; 2) In accordance with laws of the Armenian faith, the teaching of our faith in Armenian schools must be in Armenian; 3) the Armenian language must be a part of the school curriculum or otherwise its teaching will prove impossible in practice; 4) a genuine atmosphere of everyday Armenian cultural and social customs must prevail in Armenian schools; otherwise the Armenian character of our schools will be destroyed; 5) Religious and Armenian feasts must be observed in our schools since they have great teaching purposes.

Naturally practical factors must be anticipated in order to insure implementation of these conditions such as, for example, the question of appointing teachers and so on.

Reverting once again to the issue of the teaching of religious studies, it is necessary to stress that according to Article 13 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic religious minorities are allowed to follow their religious education according to their own laws whereas the decision of the Ministry of Education and Training, ignoring these principles, has, contrary

to the laws of our Church, in the first place taken it upon itself to determine in what language our religious teaching must be given and moreover the Ministry of Education and Training has prepared on its own in Persian the first part of the religious teachings of religious minorities, thereby interfering in the matter of our religious teaching, because the followers or responsible officials in principle cannot and are not authorized to prepare a textbook for our faith and to put such a textbook into use.

Having in mind the viewpoints of the Irano-Indian and Azarbaijan Armenian Church Diocese, once again on 23 January 1983 the Ministry of Education and Training was advised that according to the laws and principles of the Armenian Church, for Armenians religious teaching is based upon self-perpetuating aspirations so that it can only be taught in the Armenian language. It is therefore requested that the Ministry of Education and Training's supreme council speed up a reconsideration of its decision.

Considering therefore that Islam generally respects religious minorities and that the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic government, Imam Khomeyni, has often stressed the need to respect the rights of minorities, we hope that all our school difficulties will be resolved in positive fashion by the Ministry of Education and Training.

Primate and the Diocesan Council
of the Armenian Diocese of Tehran.

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SCHOLAR CONDEMNS AMERICAN RESEARCH IN COUNTRY

Cairo AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI in Arabic No 734, 7 Feb 83 pp 10-13

[Article by Dr Hamid Rabi': "Co-opting the Egyptian Mind: The Role of Information in American Strategy"]

[Text] Can we present the issue with some calm and farsightedness, without the excitability that we have been accustomed to in our discussions for a number of years? We are scholars, and scholarship means detailed description in confrontation, logical followup in analysis, firmness in conclusions and impartiality in evaluation. Our objective in these pages is not to stir up the past and talk about who is responsible; let us put that to the side. Rather, we want to confirm that the true interests of our nation are and how we must create a framework for dealing with the reality that Egypt on the one hand and the Arab region on the other are experiencing, and what the relationship between Egypt and this area is on the third hand.

Let us make this, alone, our point of departure in dealing with the subject.

Before we go into the various elements that will bring us to the essence of a detailed treatment, there are three points that must be made clear and set down before starting out, so that there will be no subject on which there will be a debate, or which would leave a legacy."

First, the delicacy and gravity of the process of handling information.

Second, the particular characteristic of Arab scholars who come from the United States of America.

Third, the nature of the general transformation in the area, its importance to the new American strategy, and the subject of the information gathering process, as part of this strategy.

The first of these points of departure, and the one which must be clear in one's mind, is the one related to the information gathering process. By following up on the various comments that have been raised on this matter, we can observe a sort of unparalleled naivety; we wonder, is this a fabricated naivety or a real one? Do those people who say that this information is available abroad, and that no matter how much we cloak it in secrecy it will not be able to remain hidden from others, imagine that there is no one in our Arab world who knows the truth

about the handling of information? Are they the ones who do not know how the information gathering process takes place and how the process of using information is carried out in building ideas and creating methods of forecasting? Or is the truth between the two?

A. It is noted, first of all, that the people to whom this research is assigned do not on many occasions have any real knowledge of field research. They have not been given an opportunity to do previous scientific study and have not been given an opportunity for real experience in actual conditions. In addition to that, they are characterized by superficiality on the one hand and delusion on the other. That is a double-edged word. On the one hand, it assures one that they are incapable of real research and the discovery of the facts that lie behind this information. However, on the other hand, they become a conscious tool in the hands of the foreign planner who sits next to these persons and uses them as a puppet is used in a puppet show. Lest anyone imagine that I am exaggerating, let me cite a single fact. One of the persons who directed some of this research told me, in the presence of the consul general of Egypt in Rome last winter, in exactly these words, "Some of what these Egyptian researchers have done is not even fit for publication; it is trivial and does not rise to the level of scientific material."

B. In addition, the use of information today has become a terrifying process in terms of power and effectiveness. Some people have pointed out that in the era of President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, Israeli intelligence managed, by following the number of sardine cans shipped to the area of al-Isma'iliyah, to estimate the development in the number of Egyptian combat forces in that area. That is not a joke but a fact. Behavioral theories, in their alliance with information theories, have reached a level and capacity to forecast that only those who really deal with this equipment can imagine. The overwhelming majority of our scholars who have been chosen for these problems, that is, for information gathering, belong to a shallow social culture that does not allow them to deal mathematically and technologically with information analysis equipment.

C. Increasing the dangerous nature of this fact is the point that the forms that contain the information might include questions that have no connection with the subject. That might be justified by the statement that every form must contain a group of control questions. That means that there are questions that do not deal with an analysis of the research subject but seek to gather information whose purpose is to confirm the fitness of the condition subject to the analysis, in order that one may rely on its veracity in relaying the information. From the scientific standpoint, that is a sound statement whose validity one cannot debate, but from the standpoint of reality this is a wide open door for deception, since it allows for the acquisition of information that has no connection with the research but that the agency that is concealed behind the research, which is specialized in the information gathering process, is trying to obtain by every means. This reminds us of the doctor who asks his female patient to reveal her body so that he can perform an examination, when he wants only to enjoy looking at the areas of beauty, and indeed perhaps exploit them. The naive female patient, who reminds us of the Egyptian scholar, will understand that only later, and might not understand it at all. There are people who understand it but pretend not to, and persist in doing it!

Perhaps it might be a form of digression for us to raise two questions:

First, is it true that in some research work the information gathering form arrives after it has been prepared by specialized American centers? Is it the role of our Egyptian scholar to stamp these forms in order to impart a character of legitimacy to them?

Second, does the joint research that is done in European and Japanese, indeed in Latin American universities, assume the same approach?

These are specific questions, and I greatly wished that our lofty scholars would have presented them to their American colleagues who were taking part with them in the preparation of the information gathering tools.

D. To round out this framework, let us move on to the specific statement that holds that information on Egypt and Egyptian society is available abroad and that these organizations, through their resources, are capable of obtaining it without effort. That is an even more trivial form of thinking: if that had been the case, why would these bodies be spending millions? The fact is that the information these agencies are seeking is what is known as information concerning motivation, or, in other words, the latent variables that are hidden behind behavior and facts. The information that is available in foreign agencies is predominantly based on fact, not motivation. The latter is the real focal point of the process of imposing compliance. Let us give an example: someone rejects birth control; this is the fact of the situation. However, the inner varying motivation might be religious belief or the degree of religious belief, it could be the desire to have sons while the wife has produced only girls, it might be the rejection of the source of the appeal for a violent ideological reason, in spite of conviction of the validity and logic of the matter of birth control, or it might be occupational interests, for instance when the person who does the rejecting is a doctor who owns an obstetric hospital. The Americans have learned from their experience in Iran that an imperfect knowledge of the facts can offer only a distorted picture; indeed the whole theory of behavior, from the premise of American traditions, is at this moment being subjected to a total reassessment process, and one element in that is everything that has a connection to behavior.

Let us now move on to the second point, which is related to the Arab scholars who are in the United States in particular, and the extent to which one can seek their aid in the various research activities that the issue of joint cooperation might present or dictate. It is an issue that is no doubt of the utmost delicacy. There is no room to debate that it is in our interest to try to bring these scholars back, because of our extreme need for them in connection with the ambitious development plans that all Arab societies are thinking about in order to build the universities and advanced research centers of which this area is in the most extreme need. The statistics that are available to us permit a preliminary evaluation of capable persons. The figures in this regard will strike us as amazing. The number of Arab scholars and engineers who emigrated between 1966 and 1977, that is, over about a decade, came to more than 6,000, just in the case of people who have a doctorate. The share of Egypt alone is more than 3,000 (to be specific, 3,310, broken down as follows - engineers, 2,113, scholars in the natural sciences, 1,039, and social scientists, 158, not

to speak of doctors and people in other sciences). All attempts to bring them back to the homeland have failed. Perhaps the best example of that is the Alexandria Center for Scientific Studies established in 1972, which it was determined would take a period of about 15 years to build up. On the basis of reports by UNESCO, which took part in the project, up to 1980 it had been possible only to attract four of the Egyptian scholars residing in the United States who returned for good.

Now, one can go on to ask, are these scholars, specifically the scholars residing in the United States of America, fit to take part in our field research and bear the responsibility of this research (we might also specify, research that is related to information connected to national security)?

We answer frankly and clearly, absolutely not. The basis for this answer is not blind fanaticism or lack of trust in our scholars abroad; rather, it is an answer based on a number of considerations, some of which fundamentally reflect in favor of these scholars themselves. We are indeed presenting a summary of the research which we are doing, on commission by the Arab UNESCO, with the goal of establishing an agency to make use of Arab emigre experts for the sake of economic and technological development in the Arab area.

The reasons are many, and we can summarize them in a manner that is connected to our subject:

First, these Arab scholars, including the Egyptians, who are residing in the United States belong to either one of two categories. Either they have American citizenship, and have an American passport in their pocket, or they have not yet acquired citizenship. In the former case, they have sworn, at the moment of acquiring citizenship, not to serve anything besides the new country, and they no longer belong, in terms of loyalty, to any country except the one whose citizenship they carry. The least that could happen with this sort of oath is an internal conflict if they are obligated to choose between their new loyalty and fidelity to the old one. If they have not acquired citizenship, they know that their future and the future of their children depends on the acquisition of it, and therefore their condition calls for condolences and compassion more than for confidence and assurance.

Second, these scholars have severed their ties with the motherland. The mere fact that they have emigrated means that there are specific reasons why the relationship of loyalty is weak or inconsistent. Therefore they are strangers to their own country as a result of a physical separation or because of spiritual alienation. The process of their coming for a few days or months would not make it possible for them to regain what an entire earlier life could not give them. That has no relationship to the question of loyalty; it just means that the thinking of these scholars, and their way of thinking and acting in confronting problems, is no longer Egyptian and neither their Egyptian origins or the fact that they speak Arabic, or are always talking about expatriate life and the desire to return to Egypt, should tempt or deceive us. The language, as far as they are concerned, has become symbols, not meanings, phrases, not perceptions. They might be of use as a means of communication between us and the American way of thinking, but that is just in favor of that way of thinking, which does not have any other means. However, they cannot experience our thinking and perceptions

in their successive, unremitting dynamism and development in an era that has become characterized by a constant series of forward leaps. They remind us of the singer Dalida, who whenever she spoke said that she was born and lived as a child in Shubra; can she live in Shubra today and understand the people of Shubra again? Why should we go far afield? Does a person who goes into the American University in Cairo feel that he is really in Cairo and that the people who are in it are living in Cairo? That is a question to which we will go back when we address ourselves to the real function the American University in Cairo, as well as all the American universities in the various areas of the world, perform. However, let the reader allow me to inform him of a personal experience. I still remember the comments I heard when I had the opportunity to carry out a field study in one of the villages in Upper Egypt on behalf of the National Center for Social Studies in Cairo. Before me, an Egyptian woman researcher who had come from America had stayed in the same farm, working on behalf of the American University. When she went to that farm, she was carrying a number of cans of DDT insecticide in her bag, and before she sat down to discuss the subject of her research with Egyptian peasants, the researcher, who had become culturally alien, would start to empty one of the cans around her and ask the peasant to stay a few meters away from her, and woe to her if she approached her! How many comments on that was I regaled with by the people of that village!

Second, let these brethren talk to them in frank language. Most if not all of them are advance instruments of American intelligence, subjected to its guidance one way or another. Indeed, many of the people who have studied in these universities and have come back to Egypt have been subjected to this guidance. However, their return to the homeland has permitted them, if only relatively, to regain their freedom and their ability not to be totally subsequent. However, those who live on American soil fall prey to the dominance of many of these agencies, which are capable of infiltrating every element of their lives; indeed in some cases their American wives are nothing but agents of these agencies.

Does one want names? We are prepared to furnish many examples. That does not mean that one should not seek the aid of these scholars, but we should not put them to the test regarding our security problems, which must impose many internal conflicts upon them which they themselves do not want. We must help them to avoid being put in this dilemma by refraining from giving them permission to take part in research of this sort. Let the initiative come from us of closing off this door, to whose labyrinths, with the problems they impose and the dangers they create, is not to our interest or even the interest of those scholars themselves to penetrate. Even if this is just a form of circumspection, it is worth taking into consideration.

By the nature of the case, let me stipulate once again, I mean those scholars who are still living in the United States, on the one hand, when it is a matter of the gathering of information related to our security, second of all. However, that should not prevent one from seeking their aid outside that context, on the one hand, and from trying to bring them back to the motherland, which still needs their services and efforts, on the other.

We then get to the third point, related to the new American strategy and the place of the policy of gathering information in this strategy. There is no doubt that the discussion of this new American strategy is a complex, intertwined subject which we cannot describe in a few words. However, to address ourselves to

it in the context of its relationship to the policy of gathering information becomes a basic necessity if one is to understand the subject we are commenting on. The fact is that talk about this strategy started to be repeated in a subdued, whispered manner in the wake of the withdrawal from Vietnam, became forceful and reverberating in the wake of the crisis of the hostages, and because a frank, obvious policy with Reagan's advent to power, although in reality it extends, in terms of its origins, from the period of Kennedy's government, when MacNamara managed to assume the position of defense secretary and gather around himself a group of the most sagacious strategic minds, in order to set forth the principles of international movement from the premise of the interests of the American empire.

Let us pause before these basic elements which are connected to our subject:

First, expanding the notion of American national security.

Second, connecting the Arab Gulf area with southeastern Europe.

Third, returning to what is known as the theory of "affection [sic] and weakness."

Fourth, confronting any movement that has the goal of changing the existing situation in the third world by violence and extirpation.

It is this final element that leads us to the policy of information, which explains the other three elements that round out this overall context of the American perception. The first of these elements is the remarkable expansion of the notion of American national security. When the United States linked its national security to the existence of Israel, that was described at the time as an exaggerated expansion. Today it has started to view any change in the world as threatening American national security. It includes the protection of raw materials in a country such as South Africa, the country of racism, which throws all notions and standards on which the international family is based to the winds but is one of the elements of American national security. As a consequence of this conception, the United States is dominated by a single conviction: the dangers that it is supposed to confront no longer permit it to rely on others, allies or client states. It must create its own instruments in every area.

This grave development in the notion of strategic interaction is connected to one of the focal points of probable clashes, known as the heartland which extends from southwestern Europe, where the Atlantic Pact positions are located, to the middle of the Indian Ocean, where the island of Diego Garcia, in which is concentrated the biggest American base history has known to this day, is situated. It follows from this that that area must enter into the circle of readiness, where the second theater of war in the context of the clash in central Europe, with the likelihood of an onslaught by the Russians and the Warsaw Pact.

This leads us to the fourth element, which is directly connected to the subject of this study. The fact is that this element proceeds from specific preliminary considerations that revolve around the manner of dealing with the countries of the third world. Any movement in those countries that has the goal of changing the existing situation must be confronted with violence. It is a kind of

international terrorism. Haig, when he was in charge of the Department of State, said, in this regard, that the notion of resisting international terrorism - which was the expression he used to describe the movements of change in the third world - must occupy the status of the notion of the defense of human rights in our minds. In addition, confronting this international terrorism must take place through the use of military force [and] it is foolish to talk about reform, progress or renewal. What is of concern to the American leaders is the ability physically and racially to extirpate revolutionary forces and rejectionist leaders. Thus the new American view is realistic and violent in its realism. It does not believe in the notion of reform or anything connected to the invasion of the heart. It is content to invade revolutionary forces and extirpate them by military instruments or the equivalent. Anything aside from that does not concern it, because it is a waste of time and money.

What, however, are the instruments for carrying out this policy in the countries of the third world?

They are numerous. This is not the place to go into detail with regard to them, but they arise from two basic notions, first, the prevention is better than the cure and therefore we must not wait until revolution or rejection movements burst forth but must rip them out in advance, and, second, when the intervention does occur, let us put to the side the notion of proceeding gradually with it--rather, this intervention must be intense and of lightning speed. In other words, the first thing the American administration must concern itself with is an accurate process of tabulating forces and leaders that are capable of or suited to being a focal point of rejection with a specific degree of effectiveness, and, when the administration discovers that, it must resort to every means to uproot these forces and leaders.

Inticement and imposing compliance are a first step, and, if they do not succeed, arrest and imprisonment are a second step, or, if not, murder and physical elimination.

This is what Mitchell Clare, an expert with the Institute of Political Analysis in Washington University, clearly states. That allows us to understand the function the research centers that are deployed behind the claims of academic goals and considerations perform. It also describes the true intentions behind the processes of gathering information in the field. This writer states, in blunt words that do not require comment, "In order for this policy to be feasible, American policy is examining continuous observations on the behavior of nationalists by means of people transmitting information to the American administration and also through the provision of a new system of wiretapping and surveillance, not to speak of the handling of information."

How do you suppose our scholars have read the report by this scholar? This report was published in the newspaper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, and caused a terrific uproar all over Europe, but our eminent scholars are still plunged in a deep sleep.

Is anyone listening!

Baghdad, 14 January 1983

11887

NO: 4504/112

NO SUBSIDY FOR CAR INDUSTRY

Cairo THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in English 28 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] The state will no longer subsidise the car industry. New prices of el-Nasr Automotive Company models have been announced to the public, revealing hikes of between LE 500 and LE 900, according to the chairman of the company, Dr Adel Gazarin.

The rise in prices was made to overcome financial difficulties emanating from the difference between the actual cost of production and the selling price of cars. Losses last year amounted to LE 23 million.

The announcement of the new prices was preceded by long talks which brought together representatives of the national subsidies to the car industry, Industry and the Ministry of Finance. [as published] Consultations culminated in the decision to drop subsidies to the car industry.

Economists said that financial conditions in the country made cars still a luxury. Therefore the state should not be subsidising cars while calls are repeated regularly for the abolition of subsidies on certain essential goods.

Much of the difference in prices, moreover, used to go to black market dealers who reserve cars produced by el-Nasr Automotive to resell them at higher prices, benefiting at the expense of both the government and consumers.

According to new list of prices the Nasr 131 will be sold at LE 8,850, an increase of LE 600, Nasr Ritmo at 8,950 a rise of LE 600, Nasr 128 at LE 5,169, an increase of LE 900 and Nasr 127 at LE 5,010, an increase of LE 500.

Our objective has been always to make available on the local market good cars at reasonable prices, said Dr Gazarin, "but the difficulties we have faced forced us to raise our prices to be able to go on with our projects, particularly in view of the competition we will be facing from three car-producing companies which recently entered the market and which enjoy the privileges and guarantees secured by the current investment laws.--GSS

CSO: 4500/123

INTERVIEW WITH MOHAMED EL MOCTAR GAGUIH

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 4 Feb 83 - 8 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview given to and translated by Sidi O. MD Saleh: "Islam Is Above Schools and Currents of Thought According to the Secretary General of the Islamic Cultural Assembly;" date and place not given]

[Text] Extensive activities: Conferences, seminars and evenings.

Major topics were discussed: Waste, corruption and failure of imported ideologies ... Extensive population and authority expropriation. At a time when the Islamic Cultural Assembly is launching an extensive sensitizing campaign, we would like to interpret for the readers the nature of this organization, its targets and its activities, and its national and international relations.

It is within this framework that we have met with its highest leaders: its president Imam Bouddah Ould Bousseiry and his secretary general, Mohamed El Moctar Ould Gaguih, who described for us in the course of the interview the organization's activities.

CHAAB: Mr Secretary General, can you describe for us the history of your organization. When specifically was it founded?

[Answer] Following an agreement in principle regarding its establishment, which was reached in December 1979, the Islamic Cultural Assembly (ACI) was recognized on 19 May 1980, on the basis of a Ministry of Interior decision.

The purpose of the ACI is to help the state of Mauritania to direct the country on the basis of truly Islamic inspiration and orientation.

It is according to this line of ideas that the ACI has assigned itself a certain number of targets which guide its activities in the service of Islam and Islamic culture.

It is a question of becoming aware of and promoting on the national and international scale the scientific, literary and cultural legacy of our country.

The entire energy of the country must be applied in order to ensure a better utilization of its cultural potential. In accordance with the spirit of Islam, the citizens must become cognizant of the major problems of our time. They must be educated in terms of their relationships and activities in the light of religious teachings; errors must be corrected and light must be shed on the lack of understanding introduced in our sacred Islamic values by our enemies. We must prove that Islam is relevant to all times.

As to traditional schooling, the ACI would like to promote the Mahadra, which are traditional schools and sources of our cultural influence abroad.

One of our prime objectives is to improve such schooling.

To this effect, we believe that youth must be shaped in accordance with the precepts of Islam and that we must struggle against imported currents of thought and ideologies which are responsible for divisions within our youth.

We must prevent and correct all such deviations.

The ACI should help to clarify and give advice in terms of the direction taken by the country in all such matters.

Its target is to reduce as much as possible differences among the different Islamic schools of thought, for Islam is above schools and currents of thought.

It must also establish proper relations with all Islamic organizations inside and outside the country.

CHAAB: Specifically, what is the nature of the assembly's structure and what are its main activities?

[Answer] The ACI has a widespread network of sections, some 60 of them, extending throughout the country.

With rare exceptions, we have a minimum of one section per prefecture. Sections are even set in less important settlements whenever conditions permit it.

These sections organize conferences and evenings. They set up "Mahadras" or else energize them if they already exist.

They encourage traditional culture and education in a general way.

On a higher level, we have an executive bureau presided over by the Imam Boudah Ould El Boussary. The bureau consists of 11 members, including the secretary general and his deputies, officials in charge of foreign relations, finance, information and culture, and advisers.

However, all of these structures are temporary, for the organization has not as yet held its congress, as a result of which all of these agencies will become official and definitive.

In any case, we are hoping to hold our congress as soon as possible.

[Question] What is the source of financing your activities?

Do you maintain relations with similar organizations on the international level?

[Answer] So far we have received no assistance other than from the Islamic Solidarity Foundation.

The authorities have made promises but for the time being we have received nothing.

On the international level, we have established contacts with all Islamic organizations.

For the time being, the Islamic Solidarity Foundation alone has given us financial assistance.

However, this aid falls far short of meeting our requirements. That is why our means are still quite limited. In order to compensate for such shortages, the organization can rely on the dedication of its members in the various professions.

What this means is that the organization does not have a regular source of funds.

Nevertheless, voluntary contributions made by some senior members and businessmen are another source of financing which, however, is strictly internal.

We hope that this deficit will be made up by the state, for regular resources are needed to meet regular expenditures, particularly if we add extraordinary expenditures such as the hiring of a janitor and a secretary-typist. As you can see, therefore, our means are limited, but we remain optimistic.

[Question] What have you accomplished since 1980, when the ACI was founded?

[Answer] Let us note among the most important achievements the fact that the organization has already been extended to the whole of the national territory.

Wherever sections exist they have organized several conferences, promoted evening meetings and helped to develop the various section activities.

Several conferences and study seminars were held in Nouakchott, specifically for the sake of preparing several dozen auditing students to pass college entrance and certificate and baccalaureate examinations, for example.

Specific results were achieved by offering annual seminars lasting about 2 months.

Another independent structure linked with the ACI is that of the mosques, which have undertaken the organization of a number of activities (evenings,

seminars, etc.), and the purchasing of a house which is used both for offices and housing for teachers and students, as well as two schools and two mosques. The organization has also built several mosques--in Tevragh-Zeina, K Island, L Island, Bouhdida, and Toujounine which function on Fridays.

[Question] What about your projects?

[Answer] We have no lack of ambition even though our means remain limited. However, we remain optimistic. We were hoping to develop a radio program soon. Currently we are renting a house and pay the costs thereof. However, we hope soon to obtain a lot on which we shall build our center, a mosque, a large conference hall and a Mahadra school. In any case, this is our desire. May God guide us toward this end. So much for achievements and hopes regarding Nouakchott.

In the interior, we have been able to obtain several plots in various settlements. We are relying on the solidarity of all citizens and, particularly, on the sections for the implementation of our program of activities, schools and mosques....

[Question] Do you have relations with the Islamic Rabita and similar organizations?

[Answer] We have sent inquiries to the Islamic Rabita, and we have moreover contacted all associations related to Islamic organizations throughout the world.

The Rabita is one of the most important and is among those which provide the greatest financial assistance. We have followed up our request to it in Saudi Arabia, which I visited.

Although we have received no aid whatsoever from it, we have not insisted very much.

Our relations, therefore, remain limited.

We have written to all the other organizations. We received books from the Islamic Youth World Colloquium. Many of them have been translated. We have received other books from the Islamic Solidarity Foundation. We have distributed all of them.

We maintain more regular relations with the Senegalese Union of Islamic Organizations, which invited us to participate in a cultural week. This gave us a great deal of satisfaction. However, our contacts are mainly in the area of information.

We are also in touch with Islamic delegations which visit our country, for example those from the Emirates, Kuwait and others, which have offered us their services.

However, we have not as yet had the opportunity to intensify such contacts.

INTERVIEW WITH BABA OULD ABDALLAH

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 9 Feb 83 p 3 - 12 Feb 83 pp 3, 8

[Interview with Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, administrator and director general of the SNIM [National Industrial and Mining Company]-SEM, by an INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] The following is the first part of an interview granted by Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, the administrator and director general of the SNIM-SEM, to an INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reporter. In this first part the administrator director general of the SNIM-SEM answers questions related to the current world economic crisis, the repercussions of which are felt quite strongly. In the second part of the interview, Baba Ould Abdallah makes an assessment of the last 2 years, which have been profitable for the SNIM. The SNIM administrator also discusses the Nouadhibou steel works, whose products are sold to Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Mali.

[Question] You have managed this important mining company for a number of years. With all kinds of difficulties, you have gone through the hardships which face all mining companies throughout the world. Tell us about this crisis in the iron market.

[Answer] The current global economic crisis obviously affects all industrial sectors to the extent to which there has been a drop in overall output, including such unexpected areas as aerospace, electronics, and others. As to iron ore, the difficulties stem from the fact that the metallurgical enterprises as well have experienced problems as a result of a drop in steel production. During the past few years, major efforts have been made in the industry to lighten and reduce the use of some types of steel and to improve their quality. This has led to a decline in weight.

This has applied equally to construction and automobiles: efforts have been made to manufacture automobiles with decreased fuel consumption. As you know, such vehicles play a role in fuel consumption. In the construction area as well, efforts have been made to lighten the weight of metal structures. Alloys have been utilized, leading to a substantial reduction in steel consumption.

Furthermore, the global economic stagnation has paralyzed installation activities. Yet steel is used mainly in the manufacturing of new equipment, new plants, new systems and new investments aimed either at expanding installed plant capacity or creating new plants; in recent years such investments have been slowed down both as a result of the extremely unfavorable market circumstances and an extreme increase in the cost of money. The result has been a considerable drop in the consumption of metallurgical products. This has clearly influenced the consumption of raw materials and, therefore, iron, a mineral which is marketed like any other raw material for dollars and the cost of which has increased for a certain number of countries, in that they are forced to buy dollars in order to purchase the necessary raw materials to operate their metallurgical industry.

Measures to Preserve Enterprise Dynamism and Current Profitability

It was this that led to the overall restructuring of the metallurgical industry currently under way in most capitalist countries, aimed at improving the profitability of operating metallurgical enterprises and reducing financial outlays. This has lowered stocks and reduced personnel. Installations have been updated in order to operate at the lowest possible cost. Therefore, iron ore, as a basic raw material in steel manufacturing, is experiencing tremendous difficulties today.

Unable to sell the amount we are able to produce, we are forced to restructure our own industry in order to deal with the crisis.

Many of our colleagues are already facing worse difficulties than ours and have laid off personnel and closed down mines.

[Question] Despite the difficulties, the last 2 years apparently have been somewhat profitable. Could you sum up the operational balance?

[Answer] The SNIM has shown the first profit since it was established in 1980, during which it showed a profit of 410 million ouguiyas. The 1981 results totaled 1,025,000,000 ouguiyas, or about US \$22 million. Let me point out that the SNIM 1983 results will be equally positive and even higher than in the past. The SNIM is a nationalized company. It has a structure and labor methods which have led more to waste than to anything else. The efforts made in these past few years have been aimed mainly at reducing such waste and reorganizing the company with a view to improving its operational efficiency. The results achieved were essentially due to this fact rather than being merely profits from mineral sales.

For example, efforts were made in the area of material purchases and, therefore, general supplies, in that we have sometimes managed to buy certain products at less cost than in recent years, and I would say even compared to 1978.

Consequently the SNIM continued to show positive results in 1982 as it already had in 1980 and 1981. We are also hoping that as a result of the austerity measures which are being rigorously applied by the enterprise

currently and by its personnel, who are aware of the crisis situation, we shall be able to preserve the dynamism and current profitability enjoyed by the enterprise.

[Question] It is a question here of a leading industry in Mauritania in the area of iron ore and ferroconcrete. What point have you reached?

[Answer] Currently the SNIM operates a steel plant in Nouadhibou. It is perhaps one of the most advanced in our area. Let me point out that many countries such as ours have failed in the face of the difficulties in properly managing the type of steel enterprise the operation of which we have already mastered and are running profitably. The SNIM has also been able to develop and operate quite satisfactorily the installation which processes the ore extracted by the SNIM for steel-making purposes. The steel is first processed in electric furnaces which have been installed at the plant and is then converted into ingots at the plant's rolling mills. We use these ingots for the manufacturing of all types of iron for ferroconcrete, ranging from 6 to 32 millimeters in diameter, which covers all types of ferroconcrete currently used for construction purposes in Mauritania. Therefore, we are currently able to meet national requirements fully and to sell goods to Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Mali. We believe that this is actually the beginning of a development toward industries engaged in the processing of our resources, which will enable our country to master steel-processing technology.

Moreover, we are thinking of installing, as part of the steel works, of a foundry which will enable us to manufacture the parts we need ourselves on a priority basis, and foundry products for the Guelbs plant, for example. It is thus that we shall develop systems which will enable us later to undertake the manufacturing of shaped pieces and other elements to be used in our area (OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization], CEAO [West African Economic Community] and CEDEAO [West African State Economic Community]).

The Arab World Is Inclined To Invest in the Mining Sector

Our 9 February 1983 edition (CHAAB No 2228) carried the first part of an interview granted by Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah, administrator and director general of the SNIM-SEM, to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The following is the continuation of this interview, which deals, among other things, with mine prospecting in our country, foreign investments for development of resources in the mining sector, relations between the SNIM-SEM and the West African Economic Community (CEAO), etc.

[Question] Contrary to what one may think, there is more than just iron in Mauritania. Is there not phosphate as well?

[Answer] There is also phosphate in Mauritania. This is perhaps not entirely proved as yet on the basis of our studies, but we believe that substantial phosphate resources exist, totaling perhaps tens of billions of tons.

The efforts made by the SNIM, jointly with the BRGM [Geological and Mining Exploration Office] and with other companies in which the SNIM controls the majority of the stock, have led to the discovery of phosphate deposits of some 130 million tons in the southern party of the country. However, given the existence of a number of indicators showing the existence of phosphates in this area, we believe that substantial reserves of global importance may exist. We intend to continue our efforts in this area. Nevertheless, priority is currently given to the development of already proven reserves, for we believe that it would be better (this being economically possible and even profitable) to undertake the initial exploitation of already known deposits. This would establish a bridgehead in this area and, on the basis of our exploitation of such deposits, we could undertake more extensive surveys in the area, where a number of highly interesting indicators have been found within a 100,000-120,000-kilometer area.

[Question] Investments in mining in Africa over the past 10 years can be considered laughable compared with the potential of the continent. What is your idea? Does this apply to Mauritania as well? Are you planning to take action in this area?

[Answer] Yes, if you wish, investments have been ridiculous. This is a reality to the extent to which, to begin with, the African countries are short of resources and it is obvious that whenever they undertake to make new investments, they should not necessarily have to apply to international financing organizations. In most cases, it is difficult to interest the international agencies, which quite frequently require levels of profitability not generally necessary, or in other words, levels of profitability sufficiently interesting to justify the financing. The guarantees generally required of the African countries are greater insofar as the resources have not as yet been exploited and the national output is still insufficient to supply adequate guarantees to international fund lenders. The result is that, in general, ignoring the obvious profitability of the operations they finance, these lenders must be given guarantees which are sometimes quite special such as, in our case for example, when we arranged the Guelbs financing, we were dealing with a system of guarantees which had not been previously applied. For example, we must currently use all of our mining revenue to pay for the financing on a priority basis.

Resources are to be found in a number of countries. However, their development requires first of all the organization of financing and the procurement of the substantial funds which they lack. At the present time, therefore, Africa remains a reserve of resources. In all likelihood, this reserve would not be of any real interest to the international agencies or the developed countries unless such resources were in abnormal decline in other areas being given priority today and in which financing is easier than elsewhere. Today, for example, the developed world gives far greater importance to investments in Latin America than in Africa. Three Latin American countries account for one-third of the indebtedness of the Third World; this is to show you that the center of interest of the developed world is not as yet Africa. It will certainly become such to the extent to which Africa has substantial mining resources.

[Question] Is this exclusively a question of guarantees?

[Answer] If you wish, there are in this area first of all countries which want economic guarantees, followed by political guarantees. For such guarantees they weigh the maturity reached by the country they are dealing with, the stability of the political systems, their relations with such systems, and the possibility of developing special relations with such systems. Unfortunately, a number of factors are taken into consideration. Consequently, in such cases the countries are interested, generally speaking, in investing in and developing the exploitation of resources, mining or forest, for example, in areas in which they feel more secure in terms of obtaining long-term, permanent and regular supplies.

[Question] Could you cite agencies and countries which are providing moral and financial support to a giant project such as the Guelbs? Are they interested in other investments in Mauritania?

[Answer] The Guelbs project is financed by 11 agencies most of which, obviously, are Arab. They include Arab funds from Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, FADES [Arab Economic and Social Development Fund], OPEC funds, the PAD and the Central Economic Cooperation Bank, followed by the World Bank, the Japanese Overseas Development Fund, as well as other Arab agencies, which have contributed to the financing through their participation in the SNIM. This includes the Kuwaiti KFTCC, the Iraqi Financing Fund, the Holling Arab Hany Company, in Amman, and the Moroccan BRPM. Clearly, the financing organizations include the Arab group which has been willing to participate in the financing of mineral resources in Mauritania. Today this interest is clear, first of all due to the fact that these agencies have realized that their participation in the SNIM is proving to be quite positive, for it is a very good investment, the SNIM being a very profitable company. It will become even more profitable as it acquires the possibility of extracting greater amounts of minerals.

We believe, therefore, that, generally speaking, the Arab world is quite willing to participate in financing the Mauritanian mining sector.

[Question] What is the nature of the SNIM activities within the CEAO and CEDEAO, and what are the advantages which your commodities offer to these communities?

[Answer] The CEDEAO is a large organization involving 15 countries. However, its operational structures are still lagging in comparison to the results achieved by the CEAO. The latter is a more flexible organization which was created earlier and which today has already achieved some results, so that on the level of the SNIM, we are familiar with the CEAO only. Within the CEAO, the SNIM is an enterprise accepted in the area known as the regional community tax (TCR), the purpose of which is to encourage in the various member countries the sort of development which allows some enterprises there, once accepted as part of this TRC, to benefit from fiscal and customs advantages which are very favorable to the member countries. Such is the case with the SNIM steel plant which exports tax-free steel to Senegal. We

pay no customs fees to Senegal. This agreement allows us to be very competitive in terms of steel imported from other countries. Therefore, on the level of our current output, which is still quite low, we are able to sell in a market in which we compete with foreign companies, particularly from countries which are experiencing tremendous marketing difficulties today and whose enterprises, therefore, are quite frequently resorting to dumping and to unbelievable price reductions. Despite this situation, by virtue of its agreement, the SNIM is selling iron to Senegal and that is why, moreover, as I said before, we have already sold some very small amounts to Mali and the Ivory Coast. We hope that with the development of our plant and the growth of our capacities, we will be able to sell more ferroconcrete to the CEAO members who, generally speaking, now import this product from abroad. Therefore, we are playing an important role in our relations with the CEAO, for we quite frequently participate in meetings of expert committees dealing with the construction of community industrial projects. For example, the community is currently studying the creation of a workshop for the manufacturing and assembly of freight cars and the laying of railroad tracks, according to the experts in charge of the study.

5157

CSO: 4519/147

TUNISIA

MOALLA BRIEFS BOURGUIBA ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD080030 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] At the Republican Palace in Carthage this morning, President Habib Bourguiba received Minister of Planning and Finance Mansour Moalla, who took his leave from the president prior to departing for Geneva to attend an international meeting being organized by the European Establishment on Management. He will use this opportunity to acquaint those present with Tunisia's 6-year-plan and development projects and to contact financial and industrial establishments in Europe. The minister will be accompanied by Tunisian officials representing development banks in the country. This visit will also provide an opportunity to discuss the projects which can be carried out in Tunisia with European cooperation.

Mr Mansour Moalla stated that he had briefed the president on the country's financial situation; on the international situation, especially after the reduction in oil prices; and on the state's budget and balance of payments. He pointed out that for every \$1 reduction in the oil price, there is a 5 billion dinar reduction in the budget and a 9 million dinar reduction in the balance of payments and hard currency revenues. The minister pointed out that he told the president that the government is currently considering several measures to meet this situation so that neither the general balance of payments nor the country's development programs would be affected.

CSO: 4500/126

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

TUNISIA-ISLAMIC BANK AGREEMENT--An agreement was signed today at the headquarters of the Islamic Bank for Development between the bank and Tunisia, according to which the bank will hold \$6 million worth of shares in the Tunisian Middle Cement Company. [Text] [GF040609 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Mar 83]

CSO: 4500/126

U.S. ADVISED TO EXPECT NO PEACE POLICY CHANGE

TA251621 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Feb 83 p 15

[Commentary by Shmu'el Schnitzer: "On the Threshold of the Arens Era"]

[Text] We have already committed our greatest mistake: We persuaded the world, and chiefly the United States, that opposition to returning Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to Arab sovereignty is not the national policy of the Israeli government or even the strong desire of the majority in Israel but the ambition of one man, Ari'el Sharon.

The internal discussion in Israel over the implementation of the commission of inquiry's recommendations did not go unnoticed by diplomats and foreign journalists living in our midst and they could not fail to ignore the fact that precisely those institutions and personalities most connected with the theory of a greater Eretz Yisra'el were the staunchest opponents to the transfer of Sharon from his post. In other words, those who believe in the integrity of western Eretz Yisra'el do not trust Menahem Begin or his colleagues in the cabinet and party who time and again declare their firm opposition to the Reagan plan, to territorial compromise and to the establishment of a Palestinian state; rather, everything depends on the question of who is sitting in the Defense Ministry and the fact that personnel changes in that ministry could change everything. Moreover, the fact that the Tehiya, the Gush Emunim leaders and a small number of Herut members stood by Sharon shows that Sharon's obstinacy, his anger at America, and his settlement policy are only supported by an extreme minority within the rightist camp in Israel and that with most Likud members and coalition partners it may be possible "to get by." This signal was emitted by Israel itself in the last few weeks and it is hard to get angry with the Americans for interpreting it as thusly.

Media reactions in various European capitals reflected the great expectations aroused by the decision made by the Israeli government. They interpreted the report to mean that the Kahan commission had not only passed judgment on several top members of the Israel defense establishment, but that it had also rejected the policy they represented. Therefore, not only personnel changes should be expected now but also a new and more moderate approach toward the Reagan plan and perhaps also toward the principles agreed upon by the EC countries.

It should also be pointed out that Sharon himself contributed a great deal to creating these expectations. The positions he presented during the argument over the implementation of the commission's recommendations and the remarks he made after the decision was made were highlighted by the notion that the Israeli government--or even the prime minister himself--cannot be trusted but rather confidence should be placed on the only man who will constantly and firmly oppose any attempt to establish a Palestinian state, this being the reason why they made up their minds to kick him from his post.

The inevitable consequence of this display was that Washington began entertaining the idea that the conditions have now been created for a new relationship, a more comfortable one than in the past, and for a change in Israel's policy that would allow the Reagan plan to be transformed from theory into a political and territorial reality.

The Israeli government now should dispel this illusion without breaking the sensitive fabric or relations with the United States. Professor Arens and several other elements have already set to work, explaining that the Israeli policy, as reflected in the negotiations with Lebanon in its opposition to any deviation from the Camp David accords and the extensive construction in Judea and Samaria, was not the policy of just one man but that of the entire government. They might have added that the commission of inquiry had not been empowered to deal with questions of policy and had not attempted to handle matters outside its jurisdiction. When it recommended the resignation of the former defense minister it referred to his behavior in the Sabra and Shatila affair and was in no way addressing his political ideas and opinions. Judgment cannot be passed on a policy because it expresses the desire of the majority as implemented by its representatives.

The situation is complicated by the fact that in the negotiations with Lebanon, Israel is now being urged to concede some of the demands it made at the beginning of the deliberations in light of the fact that it is obvious that some of the things we wanted are unattainable. We began the negotiations with the feeling that the time factor was not all that important and that if we were patient our achievements would be greater. Now it appears that there is a time factor and that U.S. pressure to wind up the deliberations as soon as possible is affecting the talks. We wanted early-warning stations in Lebanon. The term has recently been changed and we are now talking about observation posts. We strived for absolute normalization in Israeli-Lebanese relations but now it is clear to us that we will have to make do with less than that and perhaps we will have to put up with a gradual and limited process such as the one existing in our relations with Egypt. We wanted open borders and the establishment of representations of both countries in our capitals. Yet the border is now closed because we decided so and it is doubtful whether agreement from the Lebanese government would be enough to open it. We do not control southern Lebanon to the point that we can prevent any schemes to attack IDF vehicles or to effectively protect the refugee camps from the vengeful desires of Christian elements. Can we really expect the weak Lebanese government whenever it resumes its full sovereignty over southern Lebanon to do what we failed to do there, namely, to restore absolute calm?

The Israeli concessions, which are actually an adaptation to the new situation created both in Beirut and in the area held by the IDF, might be interpreted in Washington as a change in Israeli policy and might give rise to hope about a subsequent change in the approach to the Reagan plan.

The appropriate ways must be found to make it clear that this is not the case. This must be done without resorting to the use of mutual accusations and personal recriminations which have tarnished our relations with the United States in the last few months.

Due to our economic and political weakness we are very dependent on America. However, we are not all that weak in the relevant public argument currently underway between us. After all, we are defending a tripartite agreement that was signed by the United States and whose terms a U.S. President is trying to change.

The U.S. President is now at midterm and he cannot present a brilliant list of achievements. Some of the nice theories he brought to the White House were shattered in the face of reality. His success in his struggle against inflation was bought at the dear cost of additional thousands of unemployed. His fiscal policy ran into fierce opposition in Congress. Promises originating in the White House that defense budgets would be increased but that the budget would nevertheless be balanced have all been disclaimed. In contrast with the feeble signs of economic recovery being discerned lately there is serious concern stemming--paradoxically--from the drop in oil prices. The serious situation of some oil-producing countries is threatening the international banking system and it is feared that even some of the rich oil countries will be forced to withdraw their petrodollar deposits and significantly reduce their purchases in the industrialized countries. The U.S. public is not satisfied with the domestic situation and it is expressing its bitterness in opinion polls.

The situation is not much better regarding international policy. Relations with the Soviet Union are tense. Reagan's America has been exposed as being helpless in its feeble attempts to protect the buds of freedom in Poland; in this respect, there is no different whatsoever with Jimmy Carter's America. NATO has not been strengthened and anti-American tendencies in Europe remain as strong as ever. Marxism continues to score points in Central America; the United States does not have the answer to the question how to place a real democratic force against the arbitrary rightwing regimes and the leftwing revolutionary movements. The pro-Soviet wave has not been curbed in the American continent, in Africa or in East Asia.

The only place where the United States can indicate some kind of achievement is the Middle East. However, even in this region, this achievement is not the result of any U.S. initiative but the outcome of a military action to which America is reacting with ever-increasing anger.

Everybody knows that in everything pertaining to Lebanon the U.S. administration is hesitant. It cannot make up its mind about which is more important:

the fact that Lebanon is the only country that during President Reagan's term in office has been extricated from Soviet influence and reopened to Western influence or the bitterness that the Israeli military operation which enabled this development provoked Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the two countries that are currently the main supporters of U.S. policy on the Arab side of the fence. One paradox of the Lebanon war is that it made relations between the United States and Israel tense to the breaking point. The position it gained in the unstable and troubled Lebanon might cost the United States a severe tarnishing of its relations with Israel, the only pro-Western country in the region that has both a wide affinity of views with the United States and real military ability.

Washington is hard pressed to solve this dilemma. It is very attracted by the chance that it may find a way to impose an "American peace" in the Middle East. This would be a greater achievement than that scored by President Carter, who played a key role in the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. However, in contrast with this chance lies the fear that an attempt to force Israel to do something it regards as a great threat to its future would disrupt relations with the United States to such a point that they may be irreparably damaged. The question of what is the amount of pressure that may be exerted on Israel without leading to counter-productive results is very much bothering the United States: if it undermines the unwritten alliance with Jerusalem this will constitute a foreign relations failure which no tightening of relations with Riyadh will be able to atone.

Since Washington is reluctant to make a clear-cut decision because it knows that without a strong Israel its status in the Middle East would be dealt a fatal blow, because it is clear to it that it cannot trust its other allies in the world--including its historical partners in Europe--it will largely hesitate before driving relations with Israel to a real confrontation. It will make unpleasant comments and it will pin too large hopes on a possible change of power in Israel. Here and there, it may even impose some kind of military or economic sanction; it may create additional mini-confrontations such as the exaggerated affairs of the clash between an armored Israeli patrol and a U.S. marine officer.

However, if it runs into firm--albeit polite--opposition, if it realizes that certain proposals will be rejected by Israel under whatever circumstances, then there is a chance that it may stop one step short of the abyss.

Washington now realizes that the Likud government is not a passing phenomenon and that it will have to cope with it. If it entertained any illusions about it, these were put aside when it became clear that the opposition is not ready to advance the date of elections.

Now it must be persuaded that the personnel changes in the cabinet do not herald a political change or, moreover, a retreat. The new defense minister may be more cautious in the military sphere but he will not be more moderate

in everything pertaining to Israel's security. He proved his worth at the end of September 1948 when he voted against the UN David Ben-Gurion's plan.

Why will presumably be found to convince the UN administration that a leading trio composed of the prime minister who signed these accords, a foreign minister who abstained from voting in their favor and a defense minister who voted against them does definitely not intend to agree to any concessions beyond our sacrifices to life.

CSO: 4400/126

DUDIN COMMENTS ON HUSAYN JOINING TALKS

TA061240 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHAARONOT in Hebrew 6 Mar 83 p 4

[Report by Smadar Peri]

[Text] Senior officers from the Jordanian Army recently gave King Husayn an ultimatum against beginning negotiations through a joint delegation with PLO representatives.

The Jordanian Army officers went to the king's palace in Amman and explained to Husayn that if he accepted 'Arafat's proposal and incorporated in his delegation Palestinians identified with the PLO, they would not sit back with folded arms, but would demonstrate their opposition.

This was disclosed yesterday in Tel Aviv by the chairman of the Hebron Area Village League, Mustafa Dudin. Dudin met with newspaper editors and public figures in the home of orientalist Tzvi Alpeleg in order to appeal to Israeli public opinion.

"I know that I have a negative image in the Israeli papers," Dudin admitted. "I am regarded as a collaborator who cannot be trusted in the future. There are even people who compare me with Maj Sa'd Haddad and call me a Quisling. On the other hand, the rightists in Israel claim that I do not recognize Israel's existence. None of this is true. We do recognize Israel and we work under the slogan of 'Yes to Peace.' We want to appeal to every honest, thinking Israeli with a call to help us to begin negotiations before it is too late."

"We are involved in a race against time," Dudin stressed. "If the current situation in the West Bank continues, then within 3 to 4 years the entire area will be covered with settlements and there will no longer be anything to discuss. In contrast to this, if we achieve an arrangement and conduct direct negotiations between the Government of Israel and the local inhabitants, then nobody from outside will have any right to intervene. The United States, Jordan, the Arab countries and the PLO will be forced to adopt any arrangement accepted since Israel refuses to sit around the negotiating table with the PLO, which wants Israel's destruction."

It is Dudin's evaluation that Jordan and the PLO will fail to make up a joint delegation to the negotiations since Jordan is under pressure from the United States and Saudi Arabia, and King Husayn is refusing to work under 'Arafat's flag. The PLO, for its part, is not a united body and each one of its organizations has its own dialogues and ways to achieve its goal.

"If we begin negotiations with the Government of Israel," Dudin said, "Husayn will ultimately join in. At the same time, it is worth noting that if 'Arafat moderates his views, recognizes Israel's existence and agrees to refrain from bloodshed, we will go together with him." Dudin related that there are 27,000 members currently registered in the village leagues, of whom 70 percent are from rural areas while the rest are inhabitants of West Bank towns.

Dudin disclosed that he expects a confrontation between the Government of Israel and his people who believe in the Egyptian view of the Camp David agreements, meaning the establishment of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but he repeated his emphasis that the "basic difference between us and the PLO lies in the fact that we recognize Israel's existence."

Dudin said that in the agricultural sector of Israel there was a marked positive response to the ideas of the members of the village leagues. He and his people appear in Kibbutzim and Moshavim and propose their own versions of the solution. They recently even decided to establish a common action front.

CSO: 4400/243

PERES ON PALESTINIANS, TALKS WITH JORDAN, LEBANON

TA011007 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 1 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] In a speech before the Conservative Jews convention in Jerusalem yesterday, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that in the absence of a solution to the Palestinian problem, the Arab world will feel the need to go on fighting against Israel. Israel will also win the next wars, but peace is the only real victory and the time has come to make peace and stop the cycle of wars, Peres stated.

Peres expressed opposition to negotiations with the PLO due to the latter's goal of establishing a Palestinian state with an army of its own, and came out in favor of negotiations with Jordan with the aim of demilitarizing the territories that would be evacuated by Israel, and of securing Jerusalem's unity and defensible borders for Israel. If we do not make a decision soon, we will perpetuate a situation whereby Israel is a binational state and this would be a tragedy to the next generations, he said.

Referring to an arrangement in Lebanon, Peres expressed opposition to any arrangement that would leave the IDF soldiers in Lebanon. He came out in support of a withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country and of securing southern Lebanon by integrating Major Haddad's troops in the Lebanese army and by stationing a multinational or international force at the entrance to the refugee camps.

At the beginning of his remarks, Peres said that the Alignment would be opposed to any amendment to the law of return because it might adversely affect the unity of the nation.

CSO: 4400/226

MINISTRY REJECTS OFFER TO MOVE TO JERUSALEM

TA021220 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Mar 83 p 3

[Report by Aaron Sittner]

[Text] Despite the government's stated policy of moving all ministries to Jerusalem, the Agriculture Ministry has turned down an offer of a completely renovated 142-room building in the capital and remains headquartered in a string of bungalow-type structures in Tel Aviv.

The multi-storey Jerusalem building offered to Minister Simha Ehrlich is on Mamilla Street, not far from the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The building was vacated by Hebrew University five years ago. Since then it has been leased by its owners Carta Urban Renewal Corporation--to the treasury's government property unit.

Extensive renovation work was completed in the hope that the Agriculture Ministry would take over the building in line with repeated government declarations about transferring all ministry headquarters to the capital.

After agriculture turned down the offer, the treasury offered the building to the Ministry of Education and Culture. This ministry accepted, and moved all of its Jerusalem regional offices, located throughout the city in rented premises, into the Mamilla building.

In the east Jerusalem's Shaykh Jarrah quarter, next to National Police Headquarters, two sprawling new buildings house the Public Works Department [PWD] and Housing and Construction Ministry. A third large office building nearby is nearing completion.

Neither PWD nor housing-construction fill their buildings; officials and aides have plenty of spare room everywhere they turn along the gleaming, well-lit corridors.

Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman maintains an office which he rarely uses in the Housing and Construction Ministry building, and most of his ministry's activities are centred in a group of rooms in the prime minister's office building in the Qiryat Ben-Gurion government complex.

In 1978, Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced plans to move his office to east Jerusalem where 5,000 square metres of floor space remain vacant. However, Begin never realized his plans, largely because diplomats whose governments do not recognize Israel's presence in east Jerusalem indicated they would refuse to come to the prime minister's office if it were moved there.

CSO: 4400/226

JEWISH AGENCY REPORT ON WEST BANK HOUSING

IA231752 Tel Aviv: Yehudi Agency, 13 Feb 83 p 6

[Report by Avraham Limon]

[Text] The number of housing units that are in various stages of construction throughout Judaea and Samaria is reaching 12,232. This transpires from an internal report drawn up by the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department, compiled by the team in charge of planning Judaea and Samaria.

A survey conducted by the team shows Jews currently inhabit 5,006 housing units in Judaea and Samaria, while 7,236 are in the building stages. Involved is the sum total of housing units, including private homes, town-houses, residential units built within the "build your own home" program [private building enterprises], housing companies and the like.

The report shows that the establishment of some 20 additional outposts is planned for Judaea and Samaria for 1983/1984, as well as the addition of 500 housing units in the existing settlements, building 180 housing units in six new settlements, the addition of 2,500 housing units in urban settlements and a lot of infrastructure work.

The report indicates that once public telephone exchanges are in the final stages of construction in Judaea and Samaria, and that there are presently approximately 1,000 telephones at the disposal of the various settlers.

The report shows that the construction of some 12,000 additional housing units in Judaea and Samaria is planned for the various settlements on privately-owned land that has already been purchased. In addition to this, plans have already been drawn up masterplans for 17 different planning zones which should be completed this May.

U.S. 11-00-25

HOUSING UNITS IN WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

FA271515 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Feb 83 p 4

[Report by Avraham Dishon]

[Text] The planning of thousands of housing units in new settlements in Judaea and Samaria has already been concluded and their construction will begin soon.

The new settlements will be established on private land that has been purchased by private entrepreneurs. The government is hardly investing anything in development and establishing an infrastructure in the field. The establishment of the settlements has already been approved by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs.

The names of the new settlements, as they appear in an official, internal publication of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department (the number of housing units in each settlements appear in brackets), are as follows:

Azma Hefez (1,000), southeast of Tulkarm; Sha'are Tiqva (800), west of Elqana; Elqana Gimmel (900), north of Elqana; Elqana Dalet (1,200), near (Ash-Shaykh Sabah); Harin (600), on the function of the Samaritan Lateral Highway 'Immano'el; Ornit (600), east of Kibbutz Bahorshim; Gane Modi'in (700), west of the Mattityahu Settlement; Mattityahu Bet (1,000), east of Moshav Mattityahu; Rmat Oidron (2,000), near Khirbat al-Muntar, east of ('Abadiyah); Lev Hashomron (450), northeast of the settlement of Zavta; Hayle-Yaraq (400), south of Zavta; Mizpe Yehuda (2,000), south of the settlement Ma'ale Adumim; Bitan (600), southeast of the settlement Hallamish.

000: 0000/220

LAND AUTHORITY NOT 'INCLINED' TO EXPROPRIATION

TA231500 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Feb 83 p 4

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpt] The Israel lands authority is no longer inclined to expropriate land for national needs, such as Arab land in the Galilee, until after it has first made efforts to obtain the land by other ways. This policy has been implemented after land day events, said the authority's director Me'ir Shamir.

At a news conference in Jerusalem, Shamir revealed that to fulfill the needs of the new Galilee settlements, some 50,000 dunams were required, and that of this amount the authority possessed only 25,000. The authority has already succeeded in acquiring 7,000 dunams for these needs through purchase or by exchanging land in Arab urban areas for them. In this way national goals were achieved and a solution was found to the shortage of land in the Arab villages.

To guard state land the authority's budget for overseeing the land and evicting trespassers will be doubled in real terms. The cooperation among the settlements' guard, the police, nature reserves authority controllers, and the green patrol has been increased, and this has led to positive results in recent years as incursions leading to seizing control of state land have been few in number.

CSU: 4400/226

PRESIDENT NAVON INTERVIEWED ON KAHAN REPORT

PM251335 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Israeli President Yitzhak Navon by Francis Cornu in Jerusalem--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] In September you acted in an emphatic and decisive way to set up the Kahan Commission. Are you satisfied with the way in which its report has been received?

[Answer] The most important thing was to set up that impartial and independent commission. We owed it to ourselves. Since we claimed moral values, a tradition of justice and a spiritual heritage unique to Israel, it was necessary to demonstrate it. We knew that no Israeli soldier was inside the camps. But our soldiers were all around the scene and allowed the Phalangists to enter the camps. It was necessary to discover how things had happened before and during that terrible massacre. Could we not have stopped it in time? If somebody on our side was guilty of anything, it was necessary that he should pay for it.

I do not wish to discuss the commission's conclusions. But I must say that I am happy that the government has accepted them. It was painful but there was no alternative. I am particularly satisfied since the government had the legal possibility of rejecting some aspect. However it followed the advice which was given to it. That bodes well for democracy in this country, for the functioning of its institutions and the nature of its society. This procedure and its result will have a great effect on its future.

Neither Complicity nor Premeditation

[Question] Do you accept that a minister--Mr Ariel Sharon--should be able to say that he rejects the notion of Israel's "indirect responsibility" when it is the report's essential conclusion? Does that not call everything into question again?

[Answer] I cannot make any comment and I do not want to condemn any individual. After such an inquiry it is inevitable that all kinds of opinions

should be expressed, and some are very subjective.... But all that counts is the commission's conclusions and their acceptance.

While some people are criticizing the commission, I would like to stress that these conclusions also contain very positive points for Israel. There were rumors of collusion between our people and the Phalangists but it has been established that they were unfounded. There was no complicity or pre-meditation. The concept behind the operations in the camps was that the Phalangists should play their part in a war in which the Israelis had already sacrificed many men. Several of our officers warned the Phalangists not to attack the civilian population. The commission pointed that out but stated that it was clearly not enough.

[Question] Many Israelis did not even accept the principle of an inquiry considering a priori that it was unjust to implicate Israel in that affair. The results were even more strongly disputed, sometimes angrily, in demonstrations supporting the government or condemning those who, like the Peace Now members, think that the government has ignored the Kahan Commission's view. Is not this failure to understand a justice which you uphold, disturbing.

[Answer] It is important to understand that for many Israelis the question of responsibility means: "Who killed and massacred?" And the answer is: "It was not us." The man in the street has a spontaneous reaction. In addition it must not be forgotten that the commission's recommendations may seem harsh from a certain viewpoint. The prime minister, defense minister, chief of staff and several high-ranking military officials were severely criticized and condemned. According to some people the people who fought the war and freed Galilee from the Palestinian threat are heroes. In any case most of the officers implicated were known for their courage and valor. There is reason to be shocked, especially when you feel that Israelis have been punished for what others did.

That is why I appealed to President Amin al-Jumayyil on television recently. He knows who the criminals are, people close to him, perhaps his bodyguards. Why has he not taken proceedings against them...? People say he cannot because he is in a weak position. But I told him in Arabic: "If you want your seat to be stable, make sure that justice is done. Otherwise the fire of Sabra and Shatila will spread to your throne and set fire to the cedars of Lebanon."*

Finally has anybody even seen a government derive advantage from an admission of weakness?

*Mr Navon is referring here to a passage from the Bible, giving it a free interpretation.

No Distinction Between Communities

[Question] Some Israelis, like you, have said that this agreement [as published; presumably "inquiry" intended] was to the country's "honor" while others protested, stating that it cast shame on Israel. Does this inconsistency not reflect two concepts of Israel, two very different and incompatible political classes?

[Answer] If you mean by that a distinction between two communities in our people, you are mistaken. Those who protested included Ashkenazim. The most extreme elements and their leaders are of European and not Eastern origin. And within the government over recent months it has been the Oriental ministers who have been most moderate. It is appropriate to avoid stereotypes....

I am proud of this inquiry. Those who think that it casts "shame" on us imagine that Israel has been placed in the dock for the whole affair. They do not realize that if there was any stain on our honor it was before the inquiry. But the commission has now brought things into the open and I welcome that.

[Question] But in the atmosphere of disturbances in which Israel lived after the publication of the inquiry's report, especially the attack on the Peace Now members (10 February), there has again been a fear that political divisions correspond more or less with what is known here as "ethnic" distinctions. That seemed obvious in the appeals for calm which were launched, especially by you....

[Answer] Yes, of course there were fears. Because, for the first time since the creation of this state, somebody has been killed because of a political disagreement. There is a grave danger in that. I said that that event could mark a turning point for the worse or remain the first and last such tragedy in Israel's history. Everything depends and will depend on our reactions. But if you are talking about intercommunity relations in Israel, that is another matter. I do not want to link it specially with recent events and the present debate because I do not know enough at present....

[Question] Well, let us phrase the question differently: Why does the intercommunity problem so often form the backcloth to periods of tension in Israeli political life?

[Answer] In Israel there are 3.3 million Jews from 102 different countries speaking 81 different languages. One of Israel's main tasks is to find how to turn this assemblage into a single nation. If the picture is not viewed in perspective it looks worrying but you become more optimistic when you refer even to the recent past because it is possible to see a very real evolution. I am convinced that in 30 or 40 years time people will hardly talk about this problem.

There is no shortage of positive elements. For instance, there is a growing percentage of mixed marriages between Ashkenazim and Oriental Jews. Some 10 years ago they only accounted for 11 percent of all marriages. In 1982 the percentage was 23 percent. In the middle classes it is almost 50 percent. Look at my family.* My elder sister married a man of Iraqi origin. My other sister married a certain Mr Linenberg (a Russian). My brother chose a Pole. My wife's parents came from Russia. What will our children and grandchildren be? Ashkenazim, Sephardim? They will belong to neither one community nor the other. They will be Israelis....

Recharge My Batteries

[Question] When you announced that you were not seeking a second presidential term you also specified that you did not intend to return to the political arena, thus disappointing some of your fellow citizens who had different ambitions for you. Do you not feel responsible for that disappointment, and is that decision final?

[Answer] I think that most of those who were disappointed were disappointed because I was leaving the presidency....I have received hundreds of letters and people have come to ask me angrily: "Why are you abandoning us?" I also know that some people wanted to hear me say that I was going to return to politics.

The truth is simple. I was obliged to take a decision now. I had to know whether I could continue to fulfil my duties for another 5 years. It was only after answering that question that I asked myself another one: "What should I do?" But it is not in order to write books or do something entirely different that I have decided to make a choice. Five years is a long time. I felt I needed to recharge my batteries, that in 5 years time I would probably no longer feel so active. I have said what I had to say, at least I think I have. But in this job you are highly likely to repeat yourself because a president in Israel is not concerned with affairs which are the government's lot. He talks about the general, fundamental problems of Israel and Judaism...journalists were beginning to know in advance what I was going to say in my speeches. Fundamental truths do not change.

I am now going to devote my time to writing a book and launching two or three projects in the social sphere which are dear to my heart. That is my present position. Of course if you come and question me in 2 or 3 years time! Who knows? I will then see what the situation is.

*Mr Navon's father was of Sephardic origin, that means Spanish in Hebrew. The president is from an old Jerusalem family which came via Turkey from Spain several centuries ago. His mother was of Moroccan origin.

IDF COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON WEST BANK

TA251541 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Feb 83 p 15

[Report on interview with the IDF commander of the Judea District, Lt Col Ya'akov Turgeman, by Tzvi Barel: "It Is Not Easy To Be A Ruler"--in Turgeman's office, date not given]

[Excerpt] "The main problem lies in choosing the right solution," said Lieutenant Colonel Turgeman, "because, unlike what happens in a normal army unit where the solution is momentary, immediate, I must examine the future implications of how I work. It is true that I have at my disposal standing rules that contain hundreds of instructions and orders, but nobody can predict the future or imagine all those rapidly changing situations in which I am required to provide solutions that do not appear in the orders. For example, when there was the Peace Now demonstration in Efrat, I could have taken the easy path and declared the area a closed zone and forcibly removed the people. I decided to act differently. I went to the scene, shook the people's hands, exchanged greetings with them and asked for the event to be held quietly. Behind me I heard one of the police sergeants reporting that 'there are no problems, the governor is a Peace Now member.' A short time later settlers appeared on the spot and I spoke with them, too, and asked for there to be no clashes. I noticed that the same police sergeant had become completely confused; after all, only a few minutes earlier I seemed to be a Peace Now member to him and now I was suddenly also speaking warmly with members of Gush Emunim."

Do you also use this approach with Arabs when they want to demonstrate? "Definitely. It is true that there is a certain difficulty in this case, since according to the description of my post I am entitled to hold discussions with the Arabs; that is done by the civilian administration. But in the system of work coordination that exists between us, and when I think that this should be done, I ask a civilian administration officer to work to calm down tempers. It is just important to remember that when the demonstration turns violent, there is no longer anyone with whom to talk."

You use the word "ask," not "order." Who, in fact, is the boss [last word in English] in the field?

"There are very clear spheres. In everything connected with routine security, such as terrorist activity, demonstrations, safeguarding the population, I am responsible. Contact with an Arab population and routine dealing with its needs are in the civilian administration's area of responsibility. Of course there are 'overlapping areas,' that could arouse disputes between us. For example, if I think that a series of shops should be closed as a punishment and the administration rejects this because one of the owners is someone the administration values, then there is an argument. But in most cases work is coordinated and there is no need to appeal to a 'Rabbi'."

The fact that the administration has established a "military force" on the model of the village leagues does not disturb you?

"The establishment of the leagues was a political decision, and as the person carrying out orders I must uphold that decision. I only hope that whoever made the decision on the provision of weapons to the leagues thought about the possibility that we might in fact be establishing an Arab military force that could work against us. In the meantime, I use the approach of 'respect him and suspect him' toward them. One should also recall that these bearers of arms are not necessarily subordinate to the standing orders that include orders relating to opening fire."

What about Jews who bear arms and sometimes even use them?

"There is an enormous difference. Jews are subordinate to orders concerning opening fire. Furthermore, any armed Jewish presence in the West Bank is an important security addition, on condition that it does not lead to provocation."

Do you use armed Jewish civilians, such as the inhabitants of Qiryat Arba', in your routine activities?

"In principle, no. I am entitled to 'use' Yeshivat Hesder students only when there is a terrorist action. However, for this purpose I must obtain permission from several sources, and in such an event I am generally under time pressure so that it is not worthwhile."

What about their spontaneous intervention in dispersing demonstrations?

"Generally this does not exist. And if it does, it is against orders. However, as soon as they act in accordance with orders, they are an additional force, although I am aware that the very fact of their appearance could create a rift with the Arab population."

The Qiryat Arba' people claim that the army is showing helplessness in dealing with Arabs and so they see a need to act according to their methods.

"We must deal with facts, not with allegations. We carry out diversified security activity founded on intelligence and cooperation with the civilian administration. This activity answers the needs and it is forbidden for

any body whatsoever to try to take things into his own hands, for that is the beginning of chaos. And this is proven by the fact that even after the people from Qiryat Arba' acted in a partisan manner in the refugee camp al-'Arub, stones were thrown at vehicles."

Does the fact that there is Jewish settlement inside Hebron not cause superfluous security burdens?

"For anyone who throws stones it is unimportant whether the Jew is an inhabitant of Hebron or just a passerby. His reasoning is political in general, not local. As for the colony in Hebron, this is one of Israel's national objectives and this is how I regard it. So from the security aspect, there is no difference between this colony and a Jewish settlement in the Judaeen desert. I must guard both of them."

Despite the fact that the deviant events for which the soldiers were tried did not occur during your tenure in office, how can they be explained and what is being done to prevent their recurrence?

"I cannot put myself in the shoes of that commander who was in the field at the time of the events. Nor am I sure that all those events really were deviant. And if they were, the perpetrators have been tried. I can only say, in general, that there are three ways to examine the military activity. A) Directives. B) Supervision. C) Reporting. I place supreme importance on the directives given to the soldiers about the orders for behavior and the orders governing opening fire. We must remember that the forces in the area represent a slice of the people of Israel. I must see to it that nobody finds the platform he is looking for his views in the territory."

CSO: 4400/226

INACTION CHARGED IN INVESTIGATIONS OF ANTI-ARAB VIOLENCE

TA021026 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 83 p 9

[Commentary by Tzvi Bar'el: "Definitely a Settling of Accounts?"]

[Text] Of course, the problem is: With which of the events should we begin? The first took place about 2 and 1/2 years ago, the second about 3 months ago, the third last Friday and the fourth on Purim. On second thought, it does not matter which one came first since the culprits have not been found and nobody has been tried regarding any of them, although there are more than just suspicions that Jews played an active--if not an exclusive--part in them.

On 2 June 1980, the then mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, lost both his legs. Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf lost his left foot and al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim al-Tawil was miraculously saved while a border police bomb expert who arrived on the scene to defuse a bomb planted in his garage was blinded.

In the three cases, the explosives were planted in a very sophisticated manner. Security experts said that they had until that point never seen such a method used by the terrorist organizations. The sophistication, coordination, the nature of the explosives and the catch system leave little doubt as to the identity of the perpetrator or perpetrators. Someone even said: "Arabs do not work that way."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin declared that an investigation was proceeding at full steam and that he hoped the culprits would soon be found. After some time, rumors spread that the head of the Mosad resigned because someone had pulled the reins on the people investigating the affair. These reports were publicly denied, even by the Mosad head, but they continue to make news and are the topic of conversation of all those involved in the issue.

Several Israeli Arab inhabitants were thoroughly interrogated at that time, several wives did not see their husbands for many days. Their friends insulated them by telling them: "You must endure it, it will pass." The results of the investigation were not disclosed. However, no statement was issued to the effect that the people interrogated were free of suspicion. Moreover, a few months ago some of those people were recalled for further interrogation, this time after the testimony of an electrician who had been

working in Qiryat Arba' at that time who said that he had found explosives wrapped up in newspaper inside a fuse box. He handed over the explosives to the local council where those interrogated had occasionally worked. The most interesting point apparently is that the newspaper carried the same date of the day of the assassination attempts against the mayors.

Despite the problems caused by circumstantial evidence--and especially by "circumstantial motives"--it is impossible not to mention the event that occurred 1 month before the assassination attempts. On a Friday, six Qiryat Arba' inhabitants were shot to death in an ambush as they were leaving the Makhpelah cave en route to the Hadassa building in downtown Hebron. Among other utterances following the murder, there was also a great deal of talk about revenge. The call to avenge Jewish blood was again heard about 2 weeks ago. In a joint memorial ceremony for Esther Ohana, who was hit by a stone while driving through az-Zahiriyyah and who died after 2 weeks in a state of coma, held by inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' and Bet She'an, Rabbi Moshe Levinger made an emotional call: "Jews are not an avenging people but there is a certain limit beyond which there is apparently no other choice."

There is no need for much interpretation to see that the Rabbi's remarks entailed a call to avenge the spilled blood of Esther Ohana. This approach is corroborated by a report published in "NEQUDA," the organ of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank. It wrote that they could not keep silent in view of the acts of violence against Jews and that they may even breach the commandment "You shall not stand forth against the life of your neighbor."

Last Friday, 3 days after the memorial ceremony held in the center of az-Zahiriyyah, an explosive went off near the ("Alqazazin") garage in Hebron. It is difficult to escape the thought that this act had been meticulously planned. Somebody had to follow the times for prayers, collect information about the routes taken by the worshippers after the service and plan the proper location for planting the explosive. Eyewitnesses say the explosive went off at 1240, the time when the service is over and masses of people begin making their way home. Fortunately, the preacher in the mosque gave a long sermon and the end of the service was delayed. In the neighboring ("Asuniya") mosque the service ended earlier and the explosive went off after the people had dispersed. Two people were wounded, two cars were damaged and the windows of the mosque broken in the attack. One of the wounded people was detained for interrogation but for the time being--at the time of this writing--he is still being treated at the Hadassa Hospital.

Of course, one may claim that this is "Arab provocation to smear Jews." However, it is impossible to recall any case to date in which Arabs planted a bomb near a mosque, even for the sake of provocation.

Attention should also be paid to a slightly bizarre fact. When the stone that hit Esther Ohana was thrown, a 19-day curfew was imposed on az-Zahiriyyah. "Suspects" were arrested daily and security elements said that "reconstructions of the event, interrogations and house-to-house searches are underway

and this is why an extended curfew is necessary." In Hebron, despite the fact that involved is not a stone but a bomb that might have killed many people, the security forces merely closed off the area for a few hours. There were no house-to-house searches and the feeling is that "nothing has happened."

The last incident occurred on Purim, when a group of "Hebrew speakers" began a festival of shots at a group of houses near Qiryat Arba'. During the shooting a 4-year-old girl from Hebron was slightly wounded. According to testimony by the homeowners, the attack lasted a few hours, during which the security forces tried several times to capture the shooters, who repeatedly fled. Military elements said that there were several drunks from Qiryat Arba' who decided "to have a ball" for Purim. It has been reported by the police that the investigation is concentrating on inhabitants from Qiryat Arba'. Yet, again, nobody has been arrested not to mention the release of a charge sheet.

Two other as yet unsolved incidents should also be mentioned in this context. A booby-trapped grenade exploded near a school in Hebron on the day of the assassination attempt against the mayors, and 3 months ago a booby-trapped IDF grenade exploded in the Husayn school playground in Hebron during a soccer match. As a result, two boys were injured. Another booby-trapped grenade was discovered in the ensuing search and detonated by security forces.

Again, suspicions persist and there is no certainty. However, all those mysterious events are accompanied by the burdensome feeling of inaction, some sort of negligence, or perhaps a forced negligence, since the security forces have succeeded in discovering the perpetrators and have put them on trial in more complicated and difficult cases. It is feared that the elusive handling of these incidents will engender--and it may have already--some kind of nature reserve of criminals who stand above the law and who may do whatever they please without being accountable to anyone. There are perhaps some who think that this is just a "settling of accounts" and that there is therefore no need to intervene too much.

CSO: 4.00/26

WEST BANK REACTIONS TO ALGIERS CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

TA281017 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Feb 83 p 9

[Commentary by Tzvi Barel: "What Was Not Said At The Conference"]

[Text] "The idea is too splendid, too inflated, for a baby that is not even a premature one." It seems that this is the most picturesque description I heard in East Jerusalem of the Algiers conference resolutions. It is true that the great expectations pinned by several Palestinian sectors in the West Bank and Jerusalem on the 16h session of the supreme Palestine Council led the spokesmen of those circles to express disappointment and even anger about the superficial character of the resolutions.

About 2 weeks ago Ilyas Frayj returned from a visit to Egypt and Jordan. It was with great confidence that he related that the current conference would be decisive, and he had no doubts that "there will be light at the end of the tunnel." He was also able to relate that much pressure was being applied to the representatives of the various organizations by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan so that it would reach agreement on clear political moves which, in the end, would bring Israel to one table with the Palestinians.

This week his statements were less vigorous, if not vague. "We must wait. It is not yet clear how the resolutions are to be interpreted," he said.

Gaza's Rashad ash-Shawwa sent a letter to the conference pleading to its leaders to reach a decision that would permit Jordan to enter the negotiations. He explained that Jordan's importance lay in the fact that the United States was backing it, and as soon as it entered negotiations with Israel, U.S. pressure on Israel could be expected. "This is the last hope we have left," ash-Shawwa said. "Without U.S. pressure I do not expect any progress on the Palestinian cause." Therefore he also demanded that the Reagan plan not be rejected. "At least it contains a recognition of the Palestinians' rights and, what is more important, a call to freeze the settlements."

This week he said, in a voice filled with disappointment, that "at least in Algiers they spoke in one voice. A split was avoided." That is also something.

The communists were also left with a "bone." The resolution saying that "The Palestine Council expresses admiration and support for President Brezhnev's plan stressing the Palestinian nation's national rights, including its right to return and its right to self-determination and the establishment of its independent state under the leadership of the PLO," is, it is true, intended only to be a balance in the scales for the nonnegative rejections [as published] of the Reagan plan; but at the same time, communist circles in the West Bank are waving it as though it was the center of the resolutions.

The village leagues are afraid of too clear political decisions that would permit "foreign" elements other than Israel to play a role in the West Bank, and have reacted with an overdose of opportunism [last word in English]. "We are no less nationalistic than the PLO. But we have never said that we will not hold a dialogue with Jordan. We are prepared to cooperate with any element that enters into negotiations with Israel. We are prepared to join a Jordanian delegation as representatives of the West Bank, and we are prepared to represent it even on our own." It seems that their judgment of the Algiers conference resolutions indicates just how split and undefined they are.

The nationalist circles are pleased with the sentence that completely rejects the Camp David agreements. At the same time, they are not unhappy with the delicate formulation regarding the Reagan plan. They regard this as the happy medium which will in the end bring about U.S. recognition of the PLO. They also emphasize even more strongly the resolution saying that links with Jordan will only be established on the basis of "relations between two nations," the Palestinian and the Jordanian. This, in their opinion, contains the guarantee that Jordan will not get a monopoly on the political process.

As against this, pro-Jordanian people are saying that if the conference resolutions are interpreted "as they should be," it is found that Jordan has an important role; "almost" the status of representative.

They base their explanations on a negative path. "The resolutions do not say that Jordanian-Palestinian relations will be founded only on relations between nations. Nor is there any word completely rejecting and negating the possibility that Jordan will help to establish a Palestinian state." Others support their explanations, and perhaps it would be better to say their expectations, with the words "in the future." The text of the resolutions says that "Jordanian-Palestinian relations in the future will be based on relations of a confederation between two independent nations." And what about the present? they ask. "It is clear that the question of the present would not have remained open if those who met in Algiers had not wanted to hint that Jordan is not unfit to serve as a courier or representative to help the process of establishing a Palestinian state. Furthermore, if authorization has been given to confederative relations with Jordan in the future, when the Palestinian state has the sovereignty to decide whether it wants this or not, how much more is it obvious that there will

be no opposition to close relations even now. All the more so since the PLO knows that Jordan has a possibility of helping establish the Palestinian state."

However, the PLO supporters also have an interpretation of their own to the Jordanian clause. "What is said about confederative relations is specifically meant only for the future. This, in fact, is the clause aimed at calming Jordan and informing it that it will have some sort of involvement in the Palestinian state. This calming is particularly important now to stop Jordan from making hasty moves that would lead to a Jordanian takeover of the political process, in such a way as to leave the PLO on the outside."

It is true that the PLO supporters' main fear is of Jordan's splendid entry into this process, all on its own and without any Palestinian partnership. In fact, a clear Jordanian declaration that it intends to do this would be sufficient to change the atmosphere and moods in the West Bank, and cause the PLO to lose broad bases of support.

From the flood of statements, analyses and interpretations, a clear tone of disappointment arises again at the way the resolutions were formulated. Both the pro-Jordanians and the PLO supporters would have been happier if they had been able to clearly point to the political direction being taken by the PLO, and what conclusions could be drawn regarding the future of the West Bank. The need for interpretations, sometimes far-reaching and cut off from the text, proves just how much the Palestinians in the West Bank are sunk in confusion and a situation of uncertainty. As one of them expressed it: "The resolutions resemble a pita bread that is too round: you cannot divide it equally. Everyone cuts himself a slice to the best of his ability, nobody is satisfied, but the baker can say I gave you all of it."

In such an atmosphere, people are looking eastward to see what Jordan's reaction will be. After the great expectations pinned on the Algiers conference dissipated in a quiet, small voice, the political prayer is being directed to Amman, from where no answering voice whatsoever has yet been heard.

CSG: 4460/226

'HA'ARETZ' COMMENTATOR ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH JORDAN

TAT-102: Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Feb 83 p 9

[Commentary by A. Schweitzer: "With Realism, Without Kibitzing"]

[Text] At the end of the week, the U.S. secretary of state expressed his view that King Husayn of Jordan would join the peace process if the suitable conditions were created. What the conditions were, he did not say. If he had stated them it would have emerged that they do not exist and cannot exist as long as the king is intended to join the game not as an independent player, but as a sort of technical representative of the PLO kibitzer who has the right of veto over each and every move he wants to make.

There are no negotiations without mutual concessions. Let us, for the moment, assume that it is not Mr Begin who will sit facing Husayn when he comes to negotiate over an arrangement on the eastern border, but an alignment prime minister: is it conceivable that the latter would agree a) to concede the Camp David framework, including autonomy and the prolonged interim period it includes? and b) to return the territorial deployment to what it was on 4 June 1967? And if the king, in order to gain half a loaf of bread, is prepared to give up the other half, will the kibitzers allow him to do so. And let nobody say that as-Sadat also won the whole of Sinai in return for his agreement to peace with Israel. This example is not applicable at all: peace with Jordan, or with the Palestinians cannot be traded--and it makes no difference if this is erroneously or rightly--as a counter consideration to the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip, not to mention Jerusalem. And the conclusion from this is that if King Husayn does not have a free hand to conduct negotiations on a realistic basis, taking the political facts into consideration, including the balance of power between the sides, there is no hope for a dialogue to begin. Even the most fervent optimist cannot see the Algiers resolution giving a free hand of this type.

Regrettably, the United States, for its part, is not doing what is required to explain the facts of life to its Arab friends. On the contrary, it is helping to foster illusions: for instance, by participating in building up hopes of the benefit that can be gained from a collection of visions in which a world that are not of this world are made, as in Algiers. During recent history's time it was determined axiomatically that negotiations cannot substantially change reality. In any case he would not have imagined

investing a U.S. effort in Israel--and, what is more, Mr Begin's Israel--meeting with Husayn with the latter acting as 'Arafat's attorney and guided by him. However, this is what the U.S. administration seems to be doing at present; thus teaching us that political obtuseness is not the monopoly of the Likud government or the PLO.

The political reality is that Israel is sitting firmly in Jerusalem, and its calm rule of the West Bank is occasionally disturbed by street demonstrations and stone-throwing or placing bombs, but it can deal with these. And if no preferential force is applied in the West Bank, or heavy and prolonged U.S. sanctions, it will continue to manage with them. It may be that one day Israel will discover that, for its own reasons, it must not sit on a hostile population that aspires to self rule, and so Israel will want to get rid of that population, including the territories it occupies. But that day is still far away, and, as far as can be judged, there is nobody today or in the foreseeable future who will use decisive force against Israel. And if we are realistic, it is also difficult to predict a U.S. effort sufficient to break Israel: The Middle East is not sufficiently important, from the U.S. community and political viewpoint, for it to be worthwhile investing in solving this problem what breaking Israel would involve.

It is worth repeating that the only way to solve the Israeli-Palestinian dispute is a compromise based on recognition of a right in return for recognition of power. That is to say, the arrangement must be built in advance, and declared to be so, on fulfilling Israel's reasonable security demands, including the territorial component, in return for which Israel will return the population, including the territory where they have their main population centers, to Arab sovereignty. There is no doubt at all that the PLO, even after Algiers, does not aspire to such an arrangement. King Husayn may be a partner, if two conditions are kept: He is released from the kibitzers; and the United States does what is required by its hegemonial [last word in English] status in the area and instills into its Arab friends just what the political realism is.

But Israel also has a duty. Even if the other players of the political game in the area behave irrationally, it does not follow from this that Israel should act as they do. Thus, for example, there is no need for provocative rejections of impractical proposals or proposals accompanied by conditions whose fulfilment is not practical. Neither is there any need to continue military conquest in order to obtain goals that have ceased to be practical. To a known extent, the Arabs are today playing Israel's game and this applies especially to the PLO, than which Mr Begin has no more faithful friend. This being the situation, if Mr Begin were only wise enough to understand it, he, and with him the Israeli nation, would live if not a life of joy, at least a life of calm and peace; relatively speaking of course.

POLL INDICATES NAVON-LED ALIGNMENT STRONGER

TA231625 Jerusalem KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 23 Feb 83 p 10

[Report by Eliyahu Hasin]

[Text] In the order of popularity of the candidates for premiership, President of State Yitzhaq Navon continues to rise. In answer to the permanent question asked in the Dahaf Institute's polls as to who is the most suitable candidate for the premiership at this time, 22 percent pointed to Navon during the third week of January. During the second, stormy week of February, the percentage was 25. In a similar question which did not include Begin, in the middle of December (this question was not posed in January) Navon gained first place with 22 percent. In February he registered 49 percent.

As for the partisan system according to which the public votes at the polling booths: if Navon headed the Labor Party, the Alignment's electoral potential would have reached 50 seats in January (as compared to 42 with its present leadership) and equaled that of the Likud. In February it was 53 seats (instead of 44) as compared to the 50 seats of the Likud.

This means that as things stand nowadays Yitzhaq Navon can contribute 8-9 seats to the Alignment's electoral potential, which is equivalent to over 100,000 voters. Where do these voters come from, from what population groups and at the expense of which lists?

From the point of view of the party lists, in terms of Knesset seats, the answer is short and simple. In the February poll: 5 seats at the expense of Likud and 1 seat at the expense of each of the following: Tami, Shinuy, Citizens Rights Movement and the National Religious Party.

From the point of view of sociodemographic groups, things are less simple. In order to receive a full picture one should take the trouble here to compile a series of dry figures, which compare, in each of the groups, the percentage given to a Navon-led Alignment to that given to the Alignment as it is. Following are the results of this comparison, for the Jewish population, according to the three categories found most significant in this context: the level of education, age group and country of origin.

Education Level:

Alignment as it is today: elementary education--17 percent, partial high school education--25 percent, complete high school education--25 percent, higher education--30 percent.

A Navon-led Alignment: elementary--30 percent, partial high school--37 percent, complete high school--37 percent, higher--44 percent.

Age Groups:

Alignment as it is today: 18-22 years--15 percent, 21-30--20 percent, 31-40--24 percent, 41-50--24 percent, 51-60--35 percent, 61 and upward--42 percent.

A Navon-led Alignment: 18-22 years--23 percent, 21-30--31 percent, 31-40--38 percent, 41-50--39 percent, 51-60--47 percent, 61 and upward--55 percent.

Countries of Origin:

Alignment as it is today: Asia-Africa--13 percent, Asia-Africa/second generation--13 percent, Europe-America--40 percent, Europe-America/second generation--35 percent, natives of Israel/second generation--20 percent.

A Navon-led Alignment: Asia-Africa--25 percent, Asia-Africa/second generation--25 percent, Europe-America--52 percent, Europe-America/second generation--46 percent, natives of Israel/second generation--31 percent.

A comparison of these data indicates that Navon's entry into the picture does not substantively change the profile of the Alignment's supporters. Groups in which the Alignment is relatively strong today also support the Alignment led by Navon, whereas groups in which the Alignment is relatively weak in its present format also would not support the Alignment led by Navon. However, in all 15 groups, the Alignment makes a significant step forward when it is headed by Navon--at a rate of 11 to 14 percent of the population of the group (let alone the youngest age group where the change is only 8 percent).

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AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON ARAB THREATS

TA231013 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0930 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 23 Feb (ITIM)--"We are confronted with Arab air forces which are becoming stronger, both qualitatively and quantitatively, one of the latest developments in this field being that countries that had based themselves on Western weapons are now also taking in weapons systems from East Europe," Air Force Commander Maj Gen 'Amos Lapidot said at his first appearance in public, held today in Tel Aviv at the opening of the 25th annual National Congress of flight and astronautics.

The Air Force commander said that main tasks of the Air Force were to defend the country's airspace, to achieve aerial superiority and support ground fighting. He said that faced with the new threats of the strengthening of the Arab force we had at our disposal very restricted budgetary means and human reserves. The only way to cope with these threats is to improve quality. "We prefer less weapons, but more advanced ones. Our edge over the enemy can only be qualitative and human. We must remember that the weapons system used on the battlefield is composed of fighting weapons and the man who puts it together, of the plane and the pilot who flies it. Our deterrent capability springs from these combined weapons systems and especially from the human component in them. With the fighting weapons themselves, there is a difficulty in principle in maintaining the edge since the weapons being purchased abroad can be ordered by anyone and they are a function of the economic wealth of the country and its ability to pay," he said.

The Air Force commander pointed out that the ways to guard the edge in fighting weapons were independent development, the improvement of existing systems and the more efficiency on the battlefield. All these, Major General Lapidot said, were a function of our human ability.

The Air Force commander added that the Lavi plane program was intended to equip the Air Force with an advanced plane capable of dealing with the threats of the 1990's. In the opinion of the Air Force commander, this is a plane built to order for the Air Force's needs and the specific missions intended for it. The Lavi plan is intended, no less than this, to advance our technological ability and our human advantage. The results in aerial battle, the Air Force commander continued, not only depend on the ability

of the pilot sitting in the cockpit. The pilot himself is only the spearhead or tip of the iceberg showing above the sea. The significant advantage is that of the entire human system; senior pilots and technicians and control personnel, engineers and development staff, computer operators and operational research personnel. All of these together contribute to the combined effort to think, to analyze the battle, to define operational needs and the nature of the weapons systems and the improvement of them in order to deal with specific threats. In order to advance and develop the entire human system, the Air Force commander concluded, what is needed is challenges, missions to be coped with and a platform [last word in English] that will represent a comprehensive framework and set goals for the combined effort and the Lavi program is just that platform.

The Air Force commander expressed the hope, in his concluding words, that the exchanges of views and lectures that would be heard at the flight and astronautics congress and the meeting with scientists from all over the world would advance research and development and in the end contribute to peace and security, for us and for the entire area.

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LEBANON FACT SHOULD NOT BE PUBLICIZED

TA021043 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Mar 83 p 9

[Commentary by Mati Golan: "Climbing Down the Tree of Publicity"]

[Text] There were days, not too long ago, when the results of the war appeared to be different than what they seem today. Who can forget Prime Minister Menahem Begin's optimistic appearance at the Knesset's reception hall? Against the background of the tapestry depicting "the exodus from Egypt" by Marc Chagall, Begin drew before a delegation of the United Jewish Appeal his own picture about the future. Extending his arms, he enthusiastically described how Israel would in the near future live in peace between its two neighbors in the north and the south. There will be a state of peace with both of them and tourists from all over the world will be able to buy a package deal that would include Beirut, Jerusalem and Cairo, Begin stated.

This was the situation when Bashir al-Jumayyil was elected the Lebanese president. We will never know for certain how solid the foundations upon which the prime minister then built his optimistic projection were. However, even if these foundations were shaky, this projection heralded the end of the war, even for just a few days.

That period seems like pre-history now, but it is still important because its shades hover over the contacts designed to permit the end of the war. The main problem today are yesterday's high expectations. Whoever speaks of a contractual and lasting peace cannot digest anything less than that. Moreover, it is difficult for him to even reconcile himself with real achievements that are slightly less than a state of peace if he cannot show them in public, before the same public that was promised peace.

Here lies the achilles' heel of the contacts. It is not that the Lebanese do not want to give us normalization or that they are really opposed to open borders, mutual trade, tourism exchanges and representations here and there. Basically, the Lebanese have never been in a real conflict with us and, certainly, most of them did not hate us. If it were only up to them, it may be assumed with a reasonable measure of certainty that they would sign a peace treaty with us, maybe not happily but certainly not unwillingly.

However, the Lebanese are not masters of themselves. In addition to various other less important elements, they are caught between the Israeli rock and the Syrian hard place. Their number one interest is to get out of this trap, to get rid of both the Israelis and the Syrians. Their problem is that the formula for achieving this goal is built on a very serious internal contradiction. In exchange for their departure the Israelis are demanding real achievements, both in security and political spheres. The Syrians say that they will be willing to rid the Lebanese of their presence but only if the Israeli demand is not heeded.

On the surface, this is the kind of controversy that cannot be settled, but in fact that is not the case. The deadends frequently encountered in the contacts do not necessarily stem from the Israeli demands or from the inability of the Lebanese to accept them. They are first of all the consequence of Israel's obstinacy that its demands not only be fulfilled but that they also be publicized.

In principle, and sometimes also in practice, the element of publicity of a political and security agreement should not be treated lightly. Any conflict between countries--and certainly the Israeli-Arab dispute--is not devoid of psychological barriers which may be shattered by publicity. In principle, the credibility of the agreements also benefits from the fact that their signatories are not hiding behind a curtain of secrecy. Egypt is a good example of the importance that should be attributed to a signed and open agreement. The things stated in the peace treaty were important but the fact that Egypt agreed to be a party to it out in public was no less--and perhaps even more--important, all the more so because Israel was required to make very difficult concessions in exchange.

This is not the case in Lebanon. The removal of the psychological barrier between it and Israel, if there is any, is not of utmost importance. Also, no mention can be made in this case of Israeli concessions which resemble, albeit slightly, those made to Egypt.

In addition, it is impossible to ignore the status and nature of the government with which we are seeking to sign an agreement. When it comes to a government unable to rule its own country, what is the weight that can be attributed to its undertakings, whether contractual or noncontractual? At most, one may hope that that government will want and be able to fulfill its undertakings. This desire and ability may find larger expression if its commitments are free of the heavy burden of publicity.

In light of these facts, I think that Israel would be well advised to quickly climb down the tree of publicity. It should strive to attain the maximum in a way that will not enable the Syrians to make their continued presence in Lebanon conditional on those achievements. In other words, practical achievements, even if these are reached secretly, should be emphasized. It may be unpleasant, particularly when taken against the background of the expectations the government spawned within the public, but it is much more pleasant than continuing our tiresome and senseless presence in the territory of a country that does not want us there.

NEW REGULATIONS REPORTED FOR GAZA REFUGEES

FAZ51508 Jerusalem AL-FAJR AL-'ARABI in Hebrew 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] In Gaza these days the Jabalyah refugees are being given a manifesto signed by Fari Sade, the director of the military government's refugee department, with five clauses as follows:

1) A total ban on purchase, sale or rental of houses. Anyone violating this clause will have his house demolished without enjoying the right to demand compensation for it.

2) A total ban on the construction of houses or new services, or adding new printers to existing buildings without prior approval by the director of the department.

3) A ban on moving from one camp to another for residential purposes.

4) The administration is calling on inhabitants interested in giving up their homes in the camps to appeal to the departmental offices in writing in order to implement in practice the transfer.

5) Anyone violating these regulations will have his house demolished at his own expense, and is liable to be fined and/or detained.

The main intention of these regulations is that the refugee has to sign a written document in which he declares that the owner of the house leases his home for 99 years. He will be required to demolish the existing building within 6 months of the signing, and will have to build new residential quarters. In return for giving up the place of habitation, the military government will provide a grant and a linked loan for building the new house, but they cannot cover the cost of more than one room.

The refugees regard these regulations as an attempt by the military government to demolish the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip.

[Text]

SHOSTAK ON SHORTAGE OF FUNDS FOR HOSPITALS

TA240758 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Report by Aharon Sittner]

[Text] Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak yesterday admitted that the country's health services are in a very bad state, "because of budgetary problems and long neglect."

Replying in the Knesset to an urgent motion for the agenda by labour MK Nava Arad, Shostak said there are hospitals where "equipment should be replaced urgently, but this cannot be done because we do not have the money."

Referring to doctors' wage demands, Shostak said the government is prepared to give them a 22 percent raise immediately--"but not more than that, since that would be a violation of the framework wage agreement between the government and the Histadrut.

In her question Arad said that Israel's public health infrastructure may collapse in a week or two if the doctors go on strike. She urged the minister to wind up wage talks, which have been dragging on for 10 months.

Citing the acute shortage of hospital beds, medical equipment and staff, Arad said the average hourly wage of a government-employed doctor is "far below that of all other workers in the free professions."

She said Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, by withholding funds from the Health Ministry, is aiming to abolish public-health services and force 350,000 indigent Israelis to pay private doctors' fees.

Arad said two-thirds of a doctor's pay consists of overtime, stand-by duty and emergency-service compensation. As for basic pay, she said that at Hayim Sheba Medical Centre, 32 percent of the doctors earn between 50 and 70 shekels an hour; 17 percent between IS70 and IS90; 20 percent between IS90 and IS100; 7 percent between IS100 and IS110; 19 percent between IS110 and IS120; and 5 percent between IS120 and IS140 an hour.

Menahem Porush (Agudat Yisra'el), Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee chairman, appealed to the Israel Medical Association to defer its strike until the committee hears their representatives and Shostak next week.

SURVEY ON TERRITORIES' ARABS EMPLOYED IN ISRAEL

TA211015 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Feb 83 p 3

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] A survey conducted by the Manpower Planning Authority at the Labor and Welfare Ministry about the characteristics of inhabitants of the territories employed in Israel, reveals that an annual average of 76,000 inhabitants of the territories were employed in Israel in 1981 compared to only 21,000 in 1970 and some 66,000 in 1975. According to the survey's findings, which refer to the period from April to June 1981 and which was financed by the Defense Ministry (through the coordinator of activities in the territories), it transpires that the inhabitants of the territories constitute approximately 5.5 percent of the total number of employees in Israel.

The survey also reveals that a drop has occurred in the last few years in the number of inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria within the general number of people of the territories employed in Israel. In 1981, a little over half the number of inhabitants of the territories employed in Israel came from the West Bank, compared to approximately two-thirds in 1975; the rest are residents of the Gaza District.

The survey states that workers from the territories are mostly men aged 14 to 64, the majority of whom are married and have families. About half of them are heads of the family breadwinners in their homes. Among heads of households, over 50 percent had families of over seven people.

One of the most interesting findings of the survey is that close to one-third of the workers from the territories have been employed in Israel for 10 years and more. Some 20 percent of the workers have been working for the same employer for 4 years and more.

Another finding of the inhabitants of the territories employed in Israel have been little education. In 1981, approximately 70 percent had an eighth grade education, whereas the number of those lacking any formal education amounted to some 16 percent. Nevertheless, the number of inhabitants of the territories employed in Israel who have an education of nine grades or more has increased in the last few years, while the number of those lacking any formal education has declined.

At the time the survey was conducted, approximately half of the inhabitants of the territories employed in Israel worked in the construction field, about 20 percent were employed in industry, approximately 13 percent in agriculture and the rest in various other fields. A comparison between these findings and previous surveys reveals that no significant changes have occurred in the composition of the employment branches in which the Arabs of the territories work.

The survey also notes that 42 percent of the workers from the territories were employed in the Tel Aviv District and in central Israel, some 30 percent worked in the southern district, over 20 percent were employed in the Jerusalem District and only 7 percent worked in the Haifa District and the north.

The findings of the survey are only based on the inhabitants of the territories who are registered in employment bureaus and who are legally employed. The data do not apply to thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of inhabitants of the territories who work in Israel illegally.

CSO: 4400/226

BRIEFS

IMPROVED TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA--Trade relations between Israel and Australia, which have been developing rapidly in the past few years, are definitely "turning black," David Goss, Australian ambassador to Israel, said at the recent seminar here on "Developing Trade Relations With Australia." Then seeing that some of the Israeli participants had not understood, he added, "black is good, for it means that Israel is in the market for black Australian coal--with its low sulphur content." According to figures supplied by the Export Institute, Israel exported goods valued at \$60.1 million in the first 10 months of 1982. The most important items which Israel shipped were electronic and electrical goods (\$14.5 million); with other main items being textiles and clothing; rubber and plastics; and chemicals. In 1981 (figures for 1982 are not yet available), Israel imported goods valued at \$35.8 million, with the largest item being wood, followed by coal, meat and rice. [Excerpts] [Report by Macabee Dean] [TA060739 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Mar 83 p 6]

EAST JERUSALEM MERCHANTS GROUP--A new merchants association has been established in East Jerusalem. The association, which claims to represent hundreds of shopkeepers in the Arab part of the city, says it is a nonpolitical group which will fight to improve the economic situation of the merchants. Awaris Qawasimi (Edaw Qawasimi), a leader of the new organization, 1,100 shopkeepers have received orders in the last month to appear before income tax authorities for failure to fill out their forms. (Qawasimi) told reporter Sam Hirsch that the authorities did not give preliminary warning to the shopkeepers and did not understand their problems. He added that the East Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce, whose leaders were appointed during the Jordanian regime, does not adequately represent the Arab merchants. [Text] [TA071847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Mar 83]

ARAB SECTOR DEVELOPMENT BUDGET--Interior Ministry Director General Hayim Eshkol has promised that the development budget for Arab local authorities would be increased in real terms by 120 percent in the coming financial year. Eshkol said the ministry wanted to solve the Arab sector's infrastructure problems. The number of people working for Arab sector local authorities will be increased by 5 percent while new appointments in Jewish municipalities will remain frozen. [Text] [TA071252 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Mar 83]

GUSH EMUNIM ANTIDEFAMATION BODY--Jerusalem, 8 Mar (ITIM)--Gush Emunim has set up a legal body "which will handle all those who slander settlers or spread lies about them." The Gush Emunim spokesman told the ITIM correspondent in Judeaea and Samaria that the new body is headed by Attorney Elyaqim Ha'etzni from Qiryat Arba'. Gush Emunim has also set up a special team to scrutinize the papers and monitor the electronic communications media on a daily basis so as to concentrate on what was defined as "slanders and libel." After checks, the team will put the material at the disposal of the legal body. [Text] [TA081608 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1555 GMT 8 Mar 83]

NAHAL FOOTHOLDS OPPOSED--The Hakibbutz Ha'artzi [Mapam-affiliated Kibbutz Movement] secretariat has decided to sharply oppose the stationing of Nahal Nuclei in footholds established by the Defense Ministry in Judeaea and Samaria. In an announcement issued yesterday, the secretariat states that these footholds reflect the annexationist policy, and harm the traditional and positive values of settlement. It further adds that the footholds severely damage recruitment for the Nahal, and that by staying in these footholds, the Nuclei, which are mostly composed of graduates of pioneer youth movements, are adversely affected and dissolved. [Text] [TA211048 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Feb 83 p 3]

FUNDS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES--The country's 206 local authorities will receive a record allocation of 68.8 billion shekels from the Interior Ministry in fiscal 1983, the ministry spokesman said yesterday. Ministry Director-General Hayim Kubersky has set conditions which local governments must meet to receive the allocations. They must trim expenditures by 4 percent, cut staffs by 2 percent and raise their municipal tax rates (arnona) by 100 percent over the 1982 levels and raise other charges--such as license and permit fees--by 130 percent. [TA282118 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Feb 83 p 3 TA]

DETENTION OF VILLAGE LEAGUE CHIEF--The head of the Hebron hills area village leagues has complained that he was detained today for 3 hours in the Hebron civilian administration quarters, and that the civilian administration forbade him from appealing to the court on the closure of the area village league. The civilian administration has denied Muhammad an-Nasir's arguments. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari was told that the head of the area village league was summoned for a meeting and that he waited for 3 hours in the civilian administrator's office. No one forbade him from appealing to the authorities, but he was asked to give good thought to whether his steps would constitute instigation and exacerbation of the differences of opinion among the members of the area village leagues. [Text] [TA012014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 1 Mar 83]

END 11/22

1983 ESTIMATED REVENUES

Amman AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH in Arabic 8 Jan 83 pp 54-61

/Law: "Temporary Law Two for 1983: Law on the General Budget for the Fiscal Year 1983"

His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

In accordance with Paragraph One of Article 94 of the constitution and on basis of the decree passed by the Council of Ministers on 5 January 1983, approve the following temporary law, in accordance with Article 31 of the constitution, and order that it be issued, put into temporary execution and added to the laws of the government, with the proviso that it be presented to the National Assembly at the next meeting it holds:

Temporary Law Two for 1983

The Law on the General Budget for the Fiscal Year 1983

Article One. This law will be called the Law on the General Budget for Fiscal Year 1983 and will go into effect as of 1 January 1983.

Article Two. The revenues and expenditures of the government for the 12 months ending 31 December 1983 are estimated to be as follows:

	Revenues (Dinars)	Expenditures (Dinars)
A. Chapter One	676,000,000	689,370,000
B. Chapter Two	86,000,000	86,000,000
Total	762,000,000	770,370,000

Article Three. The deficit in Chapter One, which is estimated at 13.37 million dinars, will be covered by savings in expenditures, improvements in revenues and domestic and foreign loans.

Article Four. A. The revenues set down in Chapter One will be allocated to covering the expenditures in Chapter One.

B. The revenues set down in Chapter Two will be allocated to covering the expenditures in Chapter Two.

C. Arab financial aid allocated to covering the non-current expenditures of the Jordanian armed forces will be put in the fund established for that purpose and spending from that will take place by decree of the Council of Ministers.

Article Five. With attention to the provisions of Article Four of this law:

A. Spending will take place from the allocations set aside in this law in accordance with general or special financial orders and by virtue of monthly financial drafts approved by the Department of the General Budget.

B. Financial drafts for allocations for more than 1 month for current or capital expenditures may be issued if there are special reasons why allocations for a single month have been exceeded.

C. If the execution of any capital projects whose allocations are contained in the chapter of a given ministry or department, the authority to make expenditures from the allocations contained in the approved financial draft will be transferred to the authorities in charge of spending in the latter ministry (or department).

D. The allocations set down in the financial drafts may not be used for purposes other than those specified for them and the allocations set down in these drafts may not be exceeded.

E. No commitments may be made to any amount in excess of the capital allocations stated in the financial orders except by agreement of the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Six. A. Spending from the allocations for aid to emigres set aside in Section 41/1 of Program D, Paragraph One, will take place by decree of the Council of Ministers on the basis of a determination by the minister of finance and the general budget and the minister of occupied territory affairs.

B. Spending from the allocations for subsidy and emergency expenditures set aside in Section 41/1 of Program D, Paragraphs Two, Three and Four, will take place by decree of the Council of Ministers on the basis of a determination by the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Seven. Allocations may be transferred from one chapter to another by law only.

Article Eight. A. Allocations may be transferred from articles on current expenditures to articles on capital expenditures in the same chapter by decree of the Council of Ministers on the basis of the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Transfers may not be made in the opposite direction.

B. Allocations may not be transferred from the wages, salaries and raises listed in Group 10 to any other group, or vice versa.

C. With attention to the provisions of Paragraphs A and B of this article, allocations may be transferred from one program to another, from one article to another, or from one paragraph to another in the same section, by agreement of the minister of finance and the general budget.

D. Employees covered by the provisions of the Civil Service Statute in effect may not be appointed at the expense of the wages of workers covered by Article 14 of Group 10, in all sections on current expenditures.

E. Employees covered by the provisions of the Civil Service Statute in effect may not be appointed at the expense of the allocations set aside for the execution of capital projects, except by the written agreement of the prime minister in accordance with the determination of the minister of finance and the general budget.

Article Nine. The jobs of employees appointed at the expense of allocations for capital projects will end with the conclusion of the construction of these projects or the exhaustion of these allocations.

Article 10. The contents of any other law or statute notwithstanding, the organization of positions in ministries and government offices and institutions whose allocations are set aside in Group 10 of any section on current expenditures in this law will be determined by a statute in which the number of classified and unclassified positions and positions on contract will be determined, along with the names of these positions and their grades or salaries. Positions in government organizations with special statutes for their employees, positions in the diplomatic corps and local positions in Jordanian embassies and consulates outside the kingdom will be exempted from this, since the organization of their positions are determined on the basis of the provisions of the statutes bearing on them.

Article 11. The tables on revenues and expenditures attached to this law will be considered an inseparable part of the law.

Table One. Total Estimated Revenues, Fiscal Year 1983 (in thousands of dinars)

	Section	
Number	Title	Estimated Revenues 1983
Chapter One		
Local Current Revenues		
1.	Taxes on incomes and profits	52,200
2.	Customs duties	159,000
3.	Other taxes	26,700
4.	Lottery	30,000
5.	Levies	40,600

6. Posts, Telephone and Telegraph	21,480
7. Interest and profits	55,020
8. Various revenues	39,000
Total local current revenues	424,000
9. Financial aid	215,000
10. Domestic loans	1,900
11. Foreign loans	35,100
1. Total Chapter One revenues	676,000

Chapter Two

12. Loans	84,350
13. Anticipated economic and technical loans and aid	1,650
2. Total Chapter Two revenues	86,000
Total revenues	762,000

Table Two: Total Estimated Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1983 (in thousands of dinars)

Number	Section Title	Chapter One		Chapter Two		Grand Total
		Current	Capital De- velopment	Ordinary	Capital Development	
1.	Hashemite Royal Court	2,513	--	--	--	2,513
2.	National Assembly	220	--	--	--	220
3.	National Consultative Council	396	--	--	--	396
4.	Council of Ministers and Premier's Office	470	--	--	--	470
5.	Bureau of Accounts	520	--	--	--	520
6.	Bureau of Employees	180	--	--	--	180
11.	Ministry of Defense	168,000	--	--	--	168,000
21.	Ministry of Interior	810	142	--	--	952
22.	General Passport Department	686	--	--	--	686
23.	Department of Civil States	670	--	--	--	670
24.	Public Security	25,800	1,535	965	--	28,300
25.	Civil Defense	2,200	756	--	--	2,956
26.	Ministry of Justice	2,190	--	--	--	2,190
27.	Judge of Magistrates Department	647	--	--	--	647
31.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5,097	575	125	--	5,794
41.	Ministry of Finance	136,009	48,355	51,645	--	336,009
42.	Department of the General Budget	161	--	--	--	161

43. Ministry of Finance	2,200	--	60	--	2,513
--Customs					
44. Income Tax Dept.	1,285	50	--	--	1,335
45. Land and Survey Dept.	1,400	115	--	--	1,515
46. Department of Necessities	809	--	--	--	809
51. Ministry of Industry and Commerce	725	--	--	--	725
52. Department of General Statistics	450	289	--	--	739
53. National Planning Council	450	25,570	--	56,000	82,020
55. Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Tourism	650	190	--	--	840
56. Ministry of Municipality and Village Affairs and Environment	922	635	--	--	1,557
57. Natural Resources Authority	1,992	7,484	16	--	9,492
58. Ministry of Public Works	2,500	18,744	1,720	--	22,964
59. Ministry of Agriculture	4,806	2,590	--	--	7,396
60. Jordan Valley Authority	3,140	25,570	--	30,000	58,710
61. Ministry of Supply	860	4,550	--	--	5,310
71. Ministry of Education	59,250	4,557	143	--	63,950
72. Ministry of Health	13,497	2,465	--	--	20,962
73. Ministry of Social Development	3,196	500	--	--	3,696
74. Ministry of Labor	440	50	--	--	490
75. Ministry of Occupied Territory Affairs	288	--	--	--	288
76. Higher Education Council	125	--	--	--	125
81. Ministry of Information	670	--	--	--	670
82. Broadcasting	2,097	--	233	--	2,330
83. Television Organization	3,636	53	197	--	3,886
84. Publication and Printing Department	137	--	--	--	137
85. Jordanian News Agency	324	--	26	--	350
86. Ministry of Culture and Tourism	103	--	--	--	103
87. Youth Care Organization	1,113	35	--	--	1,148
88. Department of Culture and Fine Art	236	--	--	--	236

89. Department of Libraries and National Documents	110	25	--	--	135
90. Department of Antiquities	487	590	--	--	1,077
91. Ministry of Communications	2,961	102	48	--	3,111
92. Telecommunications Organization	6,660	6,640	--	--	13,300
93. Ministry of Transport	102	10,000	--	--	10,102
94. Civil Aviation Authority	1,701	567	83	--	2,301
95. Meteorological Department	506	27	--	--	533
Total	471,448	162,661	55,261	86,000	775,370

Table Three: Summary of the General Budget for Fiscal Year 1983 (in thousands of dinars)

Revenues		Expenditures	
Chapter One:		Current	Budget
1. Local revenues	424,000		
2. Financial aid		138,132	
A. Arab	215,000		
B. Other --	215,000		
		168,000	
		25,800	
		2,200	
		196,000	
		4,000	
		9,000	
		38,000	
		2,000	
		30,350	
		30,000	
		2,289	
		7,900	
		13,777	
		137,316	
		471,448	
		167,552	
	639,000	639,000	
			1. Current ex- penses
			A. Civil System (Civil Services)
			B. Military System
			1. Ministry of De- fense
			2. Public Secur- ity
			3. Civil Defense
			C. Other expenses
			1. Aid to Emigres
			2. Subsidies of supply commodi- ties
			3. Subsidies of fuel and power
			4. Emergency ex- penditures
			5. Interest on do- mestic and for- eign public debt
			6. Retirement and compensation
			7. Social Insurance
			8. Gen'l expenses
			9. Subsidies for organizations
			Total Current Ex- penditures
			Surplus, current expenditures

Capital Budget					
Current Budget Surplus			167,572		
3. Loans					
A. Domestic loans	1,900				
B. Foreign loans	35,100				
			37,000		
					2. Capital Expenditures
			51,645		A. Payment of Instalments on loans and Commitments
			166,277		B. Development Plan Projects and other Projects
4. Deficit	13,370	50,370	217,922	217,922	Total Capital Expenditures
	217,922	689,370	689,370	217,922	

Chapter Two

Loans and Aid			Development Loans and Aid		
1. Loans	84,350		84,350		1. Spending on Projects financed by Loans
2. Anticipated	1,650		1,650		2. Expenditures on Projects Financed by Anticipated Economic and Technical Loans and Aid
		86,000		86,000	
		775,370		775,370	

11587
CSO: 4404/240

LEBANON

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH--Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim said that the Lebanese army would triple in size and that Lebanon would organize a border guard of 20,000 men. Dr Salim, who spoke before a delegation from the world renowned Lebanese University, mentioned that the Lebanese army, whose ranks are comprised of 23,000 men, 8,000 of which are active soldiers, would reach 60,000. He did not say, however, when this goal would be realized. Referring to the conscription law, he said that 20,000 young men, 18 years of age, would be called up this year for military service for a period of 18 months in accordance with this law. Dr Salim stated that he would establish an electronic defense system along the length of the Lebanese border. He added that Lebanon would not be open to aliens as it had been in the past, but that their number would be limited so as not to exceed 600,000. In Washington, the State Department informed Congress that it intends to sell Lebanon 100 M-113 armored personnel carriers. The State Department said that the cost of these carriers, equipped with machine guns, would amount to 25 million dollars. [Text] [Await Al-QABAS in Arabic 20 Feb 83 p 24]

END

PALESTINIAN WOMEN'S OFFICIAL DESCRIBES BEIRUT SIEGE

Athens ELEFTHEROTYPHA in Greek 14 Feb 83 p 13

[Text] Um Jihad (the Mother of Jihad), wife of Khalil Alwazir (Abu Jihad) the military commander of the P.L.O. [Palestinian Liberation Organization] armed forces, lived minute by minute, in besieged Beirut, the titanic struggle of the Palestinians and of the progressive Lebanese who attempted to repulse the Israeli attack and organize the survival of the population.

"My occupation is social work," Um Jihad tells us in Jordan's Amman, "and it deals with caring for the families of the martyrs and the wounded of the Palestinian revolution. I am also the secretary of the League of Palestinian women."

The Palestinian journalist Layla is by the side of Um Jihad and thus the three of us discuss the Beirut siege.

Um Jihad's husband was in the first line of the front.

I ask her, "What are your experiences of those dramatic moments?"

"At the beginning," Um Jihad relates, "the siege was something so dreadful that we were afraid. But later, all of us united, we overcame the fear and tried to find ways to repulse the attack."

Her husband's death:

"The shelling was very intensive. The enemy use phosphorus and napalm bombs and there were thousands of dead and wounded."

The fighters were in the front line of fire, at the exit points of West Beirut, while women and volunteers in the internal front.

The women of our League organized the volunteers and assigned them where needed. We used our own experience and what we learned came from our everyday work. The first serious problem was where to relocate the wounded and the sick. We had to organize the food and the attacks. All those who were not fighting still kept on working and this created a survival strategy.

The P.L.O., together with the progressive Lebanese forces, organized a coordinating support committee for the Beirut population. The women had representatives on that committee. We threw ourselves into the work and organized 25 temporary hospitals for the wounded. We started informing the population on hygiene in order to prevent contagious diseases and epidemics.

We founded an economic committee for supporting families which had serious difficulties.

One of our basic problems was the lack of water. In Beirut almost every building has its own well with water that is not always drinkable. The problem was that, without electricity, we were unable to pump the well water. We organized therefore 60 mobile water tanks that made the rounds of various neighborhoods in town.

But we also had a food supply problem. Almost all bakeries had closed down and in the end only five functioned. So we made efforts to solve that problem too.

UNICEF also helped, so that milk could be distributed to the children of West Beirut."

"And the toll of this siege?"

"Today it is calculated" says Um Jihad, "that the number of the dead and wounded reached 17,000."

At the end of our discussion Um Jihad smiles good-naturedly. Maybe she is trying to show that, despite all the difficulties, we must keep our spirits up and that the people's struggle also hide such dramatic moments as the siege of Beirut which will undoubtedly go down in history.

12.78

13.11.1977

Interviews with Mr. Ismael Gaur, General Director of Public Health in the
Ministry of Health; Dr. Hajar Hajar, of Michel Khayyat; "The Successful Apple"
Journal of Health and Equities; Hajar Hajar, Province Committee for the
Health.

... was in the position I was holding, for the office of Dr. Wanda Jaski,
... the Institute of Agriculture and the general
... for "Utilization of the Separated Water
... of the ...

The issue we are dealing with is a major issue, as I have already said. Its importance perhaps emanates from the fact that it is the complete solution that enables us to secure our food needs, that puts many of our factories into operation and that provides thousands of work opportunities for the new generations. To put it briefly, it is the bright future to which we aspire.

It is well known that the projects that have entered the sphere of agricultural utilization are the state farms in the pioneer project, totaling 15 farms with an irrigated area of 11,500 hectares and dryland of 4,30 hectares.

There is also the Maskanah project which contains six state farms and seven model villages. The irrigated area utilized in this project is 13,282 hectares and the dryland 1,600 hectares.

The third project is the Central Euphrates project where an irrigated area of 1,700 hectares has been reclaimed and is utilized by "private sector" farmers. The Public Establishment for Utilization of the Euphrates River Basin is concerned solely with supplying these farms with water and with maintaining and clearing the canals. The other tasks of the project are within the jurisdiction of the various cooperative associations operating there, as well as the jurisdiction of the General Federation of Farmers and the Directorate of Agriculture. The cooperation with the general director of the Public Establishment for Utilization of the Euphrates River Basin focused on the real situation, concerning the future of the 2 main projects: The pioneer project and Maskanah project.

Question: What are the features of the national profit in the pioneer project and what are the results it has achieved that may have it millions of pounds in the coming years? Are the projects that have been implemented and entered the sphere of utilization?

Answer: As to the conditions that have enabled the pioneer project, it is still the first step in reclamation and utilization and herein lies its importance. Had the state failed to benefit from the pioneer project and proceeded to implement reclamation projects in less desirable lands, we would have lost millions of pounds.

The second project, Maskanah, where water was let into the area provided a second step in the utilization of the land. The fact that the Maskanah project cannot have the same results that were built in a way different from that employed to build the pioneer project is clear.

The third project, Central Euphrates, reflects a fair attitude towards the project. The government has approached it with all the means at its disposal.

The fourth project, which will be a fair representation of the irrigated area, will be the fifth step in the utilization of the land. It will be built on the basis of the experience gained from the first three projects. It will be built on the basis of the experience gained from the first three projects. It will be built on the basis of the experience gained from the first three projects.

The first of these is the fact that the water level in the lake is not constant. It is subject to fluctuations of up to 10 feet in the course of a year. This is due to the fact that the lake is not a closed system. It is connected to the sea by a narrow channel, and the water level in the lake is determined by the balance between the inflow and outflow of water. The inflow is determined by the rainfall in the catchment area, and the outflow is determined by the tidal range in the sea.

The second of these is the fact that the water level in the lake is not constant. It is subject to fluctuations of up to 10 feet in the course of a year. This is due to the fact that the lake is not a closed system. It is connected to the sea by a narrow channel, and the water level in the lake is determined by the balance between the inflow and outflow of water.

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The sixth of these is the fact that the water level in the lake is not constant. It is subject to fluctuations of up to 10 feet in the course of a year. This is due to the fact that the lake is not a closed system. It is connected to the sea by a narrow channel, and the water level in the lake is determined by the balance between the inflow and outflow of water.

The seventh of these is the fact that the water level in the lake is not constant. It is subject to fluctuations of up to 10 feet in the course of a year. This is due to the fact that the lake is not a closed system. It is connected to the sea by a narrow channel, and the water level in the lake is determined by the balance between the inflow and outflow of water.

... then, but the water stores provided by the Euphrates Dam permit the irrigation of 64,000 hectares of cultivable lands initially. Does exclusion of the land you have referred to mean that we will not fully utilize the potential of these water stores?

Answer: The hard lands have been excluded. But this does not mean that we have decided to stop land reclamation. With the expertise available to us, we have mapped new reclaimable land in southern and northern Aleppo Governorate estimated at 18,000 hectares. This area has been included in the reclamation projects and the reclamation activities have already started. The areas in the present project excluded from utilization will be included again when the water drains are built. There is an estimated area of 1,200 hectares which will be reclaimed after flooding to eliminate their salinity. We will also include in the future the hard lands that have not been reclaimed in Maskanah district.

Question: It is obvious that you are focusing on the material factors only. We wish to know the place of the intrinsic factor--man--in what has happened and what will happen?

Answer: Man may constitute an obstruction to progress, but only for a time. As time goes by, the individuals try to hinder the development and progress, but will be unable to stand in the face of the laws of human life.

Question: Some of our directors have succeeded and another in managing and directing the work. In my opinion, mostly successful directors. But the work has been hindered when the material factors of development are not taken into account.

Question: How can development work under difficult objective conditions?

Answer: Development is achieved when we do not neglect the material needs of the people and are able to secure cooperation. But there are essential factors that must be taken into account.

Question: How can we improve the utilization of the agricultural land?

Answer: We must first of all improve the agricultural newspaper.

Question: How can we make it a journal that will be valued in pages?

Answer: It must be useful.

Question: How can we improve it?

Answer: We must first of all improve the agricultural newspaper. We must make it a journal that will be valued in pages.

...cultivation of 15 percent, ...cultivate 15 percent, ...with beet.

...plants in al-Raqah and Maskanah need the beet ...

...viewpoints presented by international firms ...

...not content with Alexander Jeep's figures and asked ...the pioneer project's agricultural utilization ...expressed the belief that cotton production would be ...1,750 kilograms in 1980 and ...

...wheat production would amount to 2,000 kilograms per ...in 1980, 3,000 kilograms in 1990 and 3,500 ...

...the belief that this crop should not be culti- ...the production should amount to 30 tons per hectare in ...

...asked a Bulgarian company to ...agricultural utilization in the pioneer project. ...production should reach 1,500 kilograms per ...in 1990 and 1,000 kilograms in the year 2000, ...kilograms per hectare in 1980, ...the year 2000. As for beets, ...cultivated with this crop ...of the project's total acreage by the year 200 ...amount to 22.5 tons per hectare in 1980, 30 tons ...in accordance ...

...1974 and to ...kilograms per hectare ...production ...

...the project's total acreage by the year 200 ...

...the project's total acreage by the year 200 ...

generally, there has always been positive indications. In 1984-85, there were crops which produced 4,094 kilograms of wheat per hectare. These are positive aspects perhaps requires serious efforts in which all participate.

Should I wait one and one half years to get the spareparts needed for the tractors, harvesters and machinery?

Suppose I am waiting one and one half years, we have not yet received all the spareparts.

What is the reason for this happening?

Answer: We asked the Agricultural Tractors and Machinery Company to import for us the spareparts needed. A year and a half after submitting our request, we have the spareparts which are only a part of the needed spareparts. What is the reason for this? The company charges a profit margin of 15 percent, meaning that the cost of the spareparts imported amounts to 41,000 dollars.

Is this price the cost of the spareparts? All the 30 experts giving what is the reason for this? Is this reasonable?

Answer: I will now return to talk of the difficulties which are, as you know, very serious and numerous. Could you cite only the most significant difficulties?

Answer: I will give examples which explain the problems that happen and that are very serious and numerous. I will perhaps contribute to this to contribute to the government in creating a better climate for agricultural development. One of the difficulties is the spareparts problem. Let us take the case of the tractors. We are in dire need of this machinery because we are unable to work in winter when the land cannot produce the harvest. The harvest is delayed and depends on the later irrigation system which we have not yet received. We have repeatedly requested that the government should set for land reclamation we need for the purchase of the spareparts. It is difficult to utilize the land for the maintenance of the tractors. We have 11,000 hectares of land that must be cultivated within the next few years. It is in need of a large number of tractors and harvesters. We have obtained the spareparts for the tractors and harvesters. The state has not yet received the spareparts of the tractors and harvesters of the 1980 model. We are in dire need of the spareparts of this machinery.

What is the reason for this? The government has not yet received the spareparts of the tractors and harvesters of the 1980 model. We are in dire need of the spareparts of this machinery.

What is the reason for this? The government has not yet received the spareparts of the tractors and harvesters of the 1980 model. We are in dire need of the spareparts of this machinery.

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'MTI' INTERVIEWS KESHTMAND ON COUNTRY'S SITUATION

LD081136 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Mar (MTI)--From MTI special correspondent Csaba Kis:

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who leads a delegation to the 7th non-aligned summit, said in an interview to the MTI special correspondent "practically the country's entire territory is being controlled by the Afghan Government, and the actions of terrorist gangs, although spectacular in some cases, are weakening.

"Conditions in Afghanistan are gradually returning to normal. Our party, which is the most important factor in this process, keeps strengthening and its leverage among the people increasing. The correct policy of our party is gaining the support of more and more people, and the organizations of the patriotic front have come to embrace all strata of the people.

"At the same time we also have to see the defence of the revolution. Our armed forces have been consolidated and a national militia set up, together with the armed organization of volunteer defenders of the revolution to guard over the security of factories, farms and villages. A large number of party activists are also in armed service.

"The present situation demands such a defence, as the counter-revolutionary gangs--trained, armed and transferred from abroad--are still in action, and able to carry out such operation as the recent burning of a famous mosque of Kabul."

Prime Minister Kesthmand said: "At present our government is in control practically of the whole country, and every rumour to the contrary is a lie. The particularly cruel actions of terrorists gangs is making more and more people, who were previously indifferent or influenced by the counter-revolutionaries, to side with government. Even in such a situation we are able to carry out our economic and social-welfare plans. Our plans already cover a period of five years or more, and we not only plan but do establish new industrial and agricultural plants and improve social-welfare provision.

"For a steeper progress in normalization, it is indispensable to stop U.S.-led intervention, dismantle counter-revolutionary bases in Pakistan and cease the the support, arming, training and transfer of such gangs."

"As we have told the UN deputy, we are ready for the negotiated settlement of problems. The non-aligned summit is also a good opportunity for the discussion of a number of issues, and we are ready to talk with everybody. A good example for normal relations is the relationships of Afghanistan and India. Our recent talks with Indira Gandhi also reflected a full identity of views on every major question, including various solutions for problems concerning Afghanistan.

CSO: 4600/416

BRIEFS

MUJAHIDIN KILL JOINT FORCES TROOPS--Mashhad, 6 Mar, IRNA--Fifty-three soldiers of the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces were killed by Afghab Mujahideen. Twelve of those killed were Afghan officers. These attacks, in two separate operations took place in the Province of Nimruz during February 27 to March 3, 1983. [Text] [GF061732 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 6 Mar 83]

CSO: 4600/416

DETAILS OF ARREST OF MORE THAN 30 TUDEH LEADERS

Teharn ETTELA'AT in Persian 13 Feb 83 p 13

[Text] Tabriz--ETTELA'AT correspondent--Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Tabrizi, Chief Islamic Revolutionary Prosecutor, granted an exclusive interview to ETTELA'AT's correspondent on his last trip to Tabriz. He discussed the methods of operation of the revolutionary courts and prosecutors since the Imam of the nation's eight-point decree, the arrest of Tudeh leaders and a group of 'hypocrites' and 'minority guerrillas', clemency granted to prisoners on the anniversary of 11 February, and the manner in which individuals forbidden to leave the country may do so after the liberalization of emigration.

He began by discussing the operational methods of the Islamic revolutionary courts and prosecutors since the Imam of the nation's eight-point decree. He said: After the Imam's decree, ideas began to circulate, some of which may have had their roots in the counterrevolution and some of which may have been based on unawareness, to the effect that the activities of the revolutionary courts and prosecutors would be stopped. There were even interviews with people in the Ministry of Justice that brought out this idea. In order that this issue would not become an obstruction to the work of the revolutionary prosecutors and courts, however, and so that the brothers who work willingly, faithfully, and devotedly in the revolutionary courts to overthrow the counterrevolution would not think that they have no support, we brought this matter to the Imam's attention. His Holiness the Imam, as you undoubtedly heard him say in his speech, said concerning the eight-point decree: What I said does not apply to those who the revolutionary courts are dealing with or who are within the jurisdiction of the revolutionary prosecutors; I made this exception in point seven, and I say now that the revolutionary courts must perform their tasks, which are within their lawful jurisdiction, decisively. Therefore, the Imam's message, along with these remarks of his which were broadcast later, not only did not and will not weaken the revolutionary prosecutors, they even strengthened them.

There were a few stumbling blocks previously, and the people expected the judges and the courts to deal with them. The truth of the matter was that the people did not believe in the Ministry of Justice before the change, and they wanted to turn over all their problems to the revolutionary courts. The revolutionary courts, faced with a shortage of personnel and power, were unable to cope with this, and it was not authorized by the law in any case. The Imam's decree therefore freed the Ministry of Justice to act, and allowed the Supreme

Judicial Council to move more quickly in order to take steps to bring about the changes that must occur in the Ministry of Justice of the Islamic Republic. When the changes were made in the Ministry of Justice and the religious magistrates went into the courts of the Ministry of Justice and the national courts were formed, many of the problems facing the revolutionary courts had to go there, such as cases involving religious repudiation, those not involving force or violence, and some other kinds of cases such as price gouging and the like that belong to the Ministry of Justice. This gave the revolutionary courts more time and a greater opportunity to deal with the counterrevolution, and with the authority that they have they can now deal with matters which are vital to the country's preservation, such as those pertaining to the previous regime's affiliations, people who squander public funds, those who pillage the people's wealth for the benefit of foreigners, international spies and spies who serve the enemies of Islam, saboteurs, military and economic terrorists, anyone who plots in any way against the Islamic Republic, people who unjustly take possession of the people's property and wealth, narcotics smugglers, and people who act in the interest of foreigners abroad and plot against the nation's economy. In this way they will do their work more quickly and decisively and take a stronger and more complete stand against the counterrevolution; their position will also be clear to the people, who must not expect the revolutionary courts to do everything. We have issued statements on these matters, and as far as we know the revolutionary courts have been very useful in these areas; their work against the counterrevolution has been more timely and decisive and they have encountered fewer obstructions.

Evidence Leading to the Arrest of Tudeh Leaders

The Chief Revolutionary Prosecutor said concerning the arrest of the leaders of the Tudeh party: More than 30 people have been arrested so far, they are leaders of the Tudeh party, mostly from the central organization, whose names will be announced later. Of course most of them were arrested for espionage and because they spied for foreigners of the eastern block; we have strong evidence, and, God willing, it will be placed before the nation later. They spied and plotted, posing as a political party and under the pretense of carrying out political activities which had been given to them by the Islamic Republic; sometimes their plots were found in factories.

Sometimes they plotted to incite the people against officials, sometimes to discredit officials. We have proof of their activities, the most important of which was spying for foreigners. They have now been arrested on charges of espionage and are being investigated. God willing, details will be announced later.

Concerning recent arrests of agents from the minigroups, he said: The most recent arrests were the aforementioned spies; in addition to them, a great many groups of four, five, and six individuals affiliated with the 'hypocrites' who were trying to flee the country and conduct operations have been arrested. Right here in East Azarbaijan, in an operation recently begun by the 'hypocrites' who were trying to flee the country and conduct operations have been arrested; some were killed in the process of being captured, while others were captured alive.

Concerning the minority minigroup affiliated with Ashraf Dehgani, he said: On the black day of 8 February these people were preparing to attack an embassy. Thanks to God, the brothers of the revolutionary prosecutor's office were very alert and learned of their evil intent ahead of time; they went and arrested them before the operation. One of them was killed and about 7 people were arrested.

Liberalization of Emigration

With regard to the liberalization of emigration for those who are forbidden to leave the country, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi said: Those who are in hiding with charges lodged against them in the revolutionary courts have been forbidden to leave the country; the revolutionary courts do not forbid anyone else to leave the country. If these people come forward, the prohibition on their emigration will be lifted once their cases have been aired and they are either exonerated or they pay the stipulated fines or penalties.

It is therefore only counterrevolutionary agents who have charges lodged against them in the revolutionary courts who are forbidden to emigrate: those affiliated with the previous regime, the 'hypocrites', terrorists, and saboteurs. There are no restrictions on anyone else and we will not stop them from emigrating.

In conclusion, concerning clemency for prisoners on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution, he said: More than 1,000 people have been granted clemency in all; they were implicated in public crimes under the jurisdiction of the revolutionary prosecutors and courts. They were not members of the minigroups.

9310

CSO: 4640/132

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH IRAN, USSR, U.S.

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Mr Huang, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of PRC, who had come to Iran with a Chinese delegation to visit the Islamic Republic and meet with senior authorities of our country, participated in a press conference yesterday morning, on the last day of his stay in Tehran, and answered media reporters' questions.

At first, Mr Huang noted the event of 1 February, the anniversary of the arrival of the Imam of the nation. Referring to the return of the Imam four years ago, Mr Huang congratulated the people of Iran on the anniversary of this auspicious day, and in connection with this event stated: The nation of Iran is a heroic nation which has a tradition of fighting and revolution and has fought indefatigably for many years for its national independence and freedom. Four years ago, under the leadership of His Excellency, Imam Khomeyni, the tyrannical sovereignty of the Pahlavi family, was overthrown and the Islamic Republic was established in Iran, making the revolution victorious. The revolution that you carried out started a completely new era in the history of Iran.

Purpose of Trip to Iran

China's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the purpose of his trip to the Islamic Republic, then said: We may summarize the purpose of my trip to Iran in three points. Our first purpose for this trip is to strengthen the mutual acquaintance, friendship, and cordiality between China and Iran. The second purpose is to increase the existing solidity of the unity and cooperation between the two countries, and the third purpose is that with this trip I am the bearer of warm greetings and the best wishes of the leaders and government and the people of China for the leaders and government and the fraternal people of Iran.

Today we had our last discussions with Brother Sheykholeslam and came to the conclusion that our trip has been completely successful and both sides are pleased with the results.

Meeting with Authorities of Islamic Republic

China's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding his meetings with authorities of the Islamic Republic, stated: When we set foot in the beautiful and dear land of your country, we were met with a friendly and warm reception by the people and government of Iran and afterwards we had a series of discussions with government authorities, and talked with Mr 'Azizi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Sheykholeslam, the political deputy of the ministry, Dr Velayati, your foreign minister, as well as Mr Kazempur Ardebili, deputy minister for International and Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr Mohammad Khamene'i, assistant to the Speaker of the Majlis. Yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, we also had discussions with Mr Musavi, your honorable Prime Minister. The environment and atmosphere of these series of discussions were friendly and brotherly, with a great deal of mutual understanding. After a series of discussions we realized that the view of both sides is either the same or close to each other concerning the international situation, sovereignty, expansionism, rivalry, and build-up of military forces and war supplies of both superpowers. Also, Iran supports tyrannized people, the oppressed, as you say. Both sides condemn the aggression in Afghanistan and support and defend the Palestinian people's fight for liberation. Both sides stress the unity and cooperation of the Third World countries. Both sides rely on South-South cooperation, and believe that the present unjust system of the world economy should be rectified, so that a new just system could be created. The view of both sides against the superpowers is the same. Neither country wants to submit to or become dependent on the superpowers. You have a policy based on independence, freedom, a noncommitment, and we follow a policy of independence and nonaffiliation. Both sides stated that, shoulder to shoulder with other Third World countries, they will try and strive for worldwide peace.

Relations Between Two Countries

Regarding relations between the two countries Mr Huang said: Concerning relations between China and Iran the desire of both sides is the same, and we both want to expand this relationship, and broaden this cooperation from political grounds to economical and cultural areas, etc. Both sides are pleased with the existing state of relations between the two countries, and the figures that we have determined concerning the level of commercial relations between the two countries are very heartening. Both countries believe that Iran and China are two important Asian countries. Therefore, strengthening the friendly cooperation and solidarity of the unity and alliance between the two countries not only agrees with the basic interests of the two nations of China and Iran, but it also will help and assist the peace in Asia and throughout the world. In our opinion, an independent, free, powerful, and blooming Iran in Western Asia agrees with the Chinese people's interests.

Explaining China's Foreign Policy

China's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an explanation of China's foreign policy, stated: We can summarize our foreign policy in three sentences. First, fight against domination. Wherever either of the two superpowers tries its

hand at domination, we will fight against them at the same place and will oppose the sovereignty of these two superpowers. For example, in the Middle East, Israel, with the support and implicit consent of imperialist America, carried out expansionism and aggression. This means that America dominates in the Middle East and we fight them there. The Soviets have invaded and occupied Afghanistan and we condemn this course of action by the Soviets and support the Afghan fight for liberation. Vietnam has been aggressive in Cambodia with the support of the Soviets, and in regard to this matter we have criticized and condemned them. America also obstructed North-South negotiations and we criticized America. We are not going to give in to either one of the superpowers. While campaigning against one superpower, we will not be giving in to the other. We have determined that the agitation, unsteadiness, and instability of today's world are rooted in the domination and rivalry of the two superpowers. And now the second sentence is the protection of worldwide peace. The whole of progressive humanity is peaceable. When the developing countries achieve independence and become free, they will want to work on the reconstruction of their countries. At such a time they will need a peaceful environment. In other words, those who have obtained political independence and freedom now want to become economically independent and free. We believe that without economic independence political independence will become unstable. They need a peaceful environment for the reconstruction of their country. However, they should fight against domination and ascendancy to achieve worldwide peace. Since the instability of the international situation is directly an outcome of the rivalry between the superpowers, our position of protecting worldwide peace has attracted the support and sympathy of the majority of the world's people.

The third sentence is the strengthening and reinforcement of unity and cooperation with the Third World countries. In our opinion, reinforcement of unity and cooperation with the Third World countries is the beginning of a progressive Chinese foreign policy. China's interests themselves are directly embedded in the unity and solidarity of the Third World countries. The country of China is a socialist country which is developing and belongs to the Third World. As you friends know, after World War II, about one hundred countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania became independent and the developing countries were able to possess nearly four-fifths of the seats in the United Nations.

The Third World countries have had a common fate in the past, meaning that they all have been oppressed by the aggression of strangers, and at the present time they have common duties and problems ahead of them in the reconstruction of their countries. The role of the Third World countries in international affairs is increasing from day to day. We Third World countries in the United Nations broke the superpowers' control over this organization. For example, in 1945, the year that the United Nations was formed, the members of the organization numbered 51, but now the African countries number 51. Also, in 1981, concerning the election of the UN Secretary General, we and the Third World countries stood up to the superpowers and said that a member of a Third World country should become Secretary General. We stood up and we were victorious. This shows that the superpowers cannot keep the United Nations under their control anymore. This is very encouraging and heartening. Therefore, we rely very much on our united policy with the Third World countries. In this regard, our position and the position of your country are the same. It could be said that

these things, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Chinese people have a long history of friendship with the Soviet people. We estimate that the interests of the people of the two countries will be better served by the development of friendly relations between them.

We are sure that the Chinese people will never be like some people who invite our friends to come to their country and then turn them into prisoners. We also hope that our friends will come to China to help us build a peaceful world.

relations between China and the Soviet Union

China's relations with the Soviet Union have been a question regarding Chinese-Soviet relations. China and the Soviet Union are two large countries, and we have several thousand kilometers of common border. In addition, both countries have a long history of friendship. Since the late 1950's, the relations between the two countries have been cut off. In an improvement and normalization of relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples, this would be in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The two countries have been working for the purpose of normalizing relations and the removal of the obstacles in the way of this normalization. The second round of the talks was held in Moscow, while the first round took place in Peking. We hope that these negotiations will produce positive results.

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During the interview, Ayatollah Sanofi, the General, expressed his views on the problems of local life, the situation, including the phenomenon of drug traffic, the recent statements of the Government on international affairs, the situation in the area of basic needs, and the situation in the area of the distribution of the headquarters for the Ministry of Health, the role of the Ministry of Health with the Ministry of Health, and issues involving health for prisoners.

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SECRET - POLICE SEMINAR ON THE POLICE IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC RESULTS

Belmont, J. A. W. L. ...

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"It is worthwhile to point out that in this regard we also met his eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Khamene'i, the beloved and learned president. He also talked in detail about the police and its duties and the importance of the police task in the society and presented interesting directives which were worthy and noticeable. Definitely, the results of this seminar will be revealed later.

In principal it is determined to have improvements in the organization of the police department. An improvement towards the completion of sincere services for the people and strengthening the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Shortage of Personnel

The chief of police, in regard to the question of our reporter about the programs for protection and control of security in the cities said: At present, there are some problems in the organization of the police department, which is important from a quantity point of view. The shortage of personnel is the first problem of the police department. The police department at present has a shortage of 25,000 personnel (with regard to the existing approved organization). In this regard we have expanded the police training centers in the centers of the provinces and have employed many people who are being trained at present. In addition to that, we are planning to establish large training centers in these parts of the country: "Ghezelhesar" in Karaj, one in "Khezershahr" in Sari and one in Zahedan. These training centers will start to operate at a large capacity. We hope in the near future, God willing and with God's strength, and the financial help and support of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to be able to overcome these shortages. In addition, the police academy is reinforced and will continue its duties more than ever. The academy is training personnel in different fields to raise the level of specialization and efficiency of the personnel and it is anticipated that courses will be arranged to train specialists.

"The second question is personnel morale. Unfortunately, after the victory of the revolution, due to some problems, the morale of the police personnel has weakened. This problem is due to several factors. We intend to use several methods to boost morale and we hope to succeed in our planning.

"We lack equipment and facilities like radios, arms and ammunitions. Unfortunately, in the past, the equipment of the police departments, like other forces, was purchased from America or American satellites. But at present, government policy is that we must not extend our hand to America and its satellites again. We did not find any other way, except to purchase from the countries who have this equipment. The other problem that we are facing is that due to the expansion of the cities, the people and the responsible authorities have demanded repeatedly that police protection be expanded. In those cities without police forces, police departments should be established and start working. Even some of our brother city governors contacted us and offered to provide us with buildings for police headquarters.

We answered these brothers that the police department is planning to expand its organization but as I have mentioned, due to existing shortages, we cannot meet the just demands of the people. But with our planning and past and present coordination with the Ministry of Interior and God's willingness, in the coming year we will establish a number of police headquarters in different cities. In some of the provincial centers we also will expand the security division of the police department.

Volunteer Services In War Areas

The chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in regard to the establishment of police headquarters in recaptured cities, among them Khoramshahr said: "First it was imagined that these cities with their special conditions and the crimes committed by Saddamists, should be demolished as it would be difficult for the police department to establish police headquarters in these cities. However, when we decide to start work, we realized that there is no obstacle in our way. First the place could be found easily, and many of the devoted and self-sacrificing police were willing to volunteer for these areas and pay their debts to the people and the revolution by serving in the war regions. Therefore, in many liberated cities the police headquarters is established and is working and God willing, they will succeed too.

Establishment of a Central Headquarters for Anti-Narcotics Campaign

Our reporter asked Colonel Samimi: "What are your suggestions for the eradication of narcotics?" and "What are the activities of the police department in this regard?" He answered: "Certainly for the anti-narcotics campaign and narcotics smuggling, the different organs like the police, gendarmerie, military, guard corps of the Islamic Republic, Komitehs and others have been active. But due to the lack of coordination and unwillingness of the government to help completely, and to meet the needs and to exercise a single policy, recently a project was presented by the police department to the ministry of interior in this regard. This project proposes the establishment of a central anti-narcotics campaign headquarters. All anti-narcotic forces will start their campaigns under this central headquarters. The activities of this headquarters will be under the supervision of the minister of interior. This project is in the process of being studied. It is anticipated, God willing, that if this project is approved, it will be executed by different responsible organs."

Crime Prevention

Our reporter asked: "What are your plans for crime prevention and disclosure?" The chief of police said: "For the prevention of crime, our primary need is personnel. Unfortunately, due to the actions of the hypocrites and counterrevolutionary agents from sometimes ago in this country, the main part of our forces are used for the protection of the country's leaders who must and are entitled to be covered by security forces. Also, sensitive and important localities must be protected. With

regard to these problems, still by strengthening the police vehicle division, with cars, motorcycles, and radios, we have taken some action. With a regular police car patrols and the use of the headquarter personnel in patrolling and our planning, we will be able to prevent the occurrence of crime."

In response to the question of our reporter about the cooperation of international police with Iran's police after the victory of the revolution and future preparations in this regard, he answered: "Basically, the cooperation of international police with Iran's is based on national policy. Supposedly we had cooperation with the western nations in regard to international police before the victory of the revolution. Today, national policy dictates not continuing that policy. We have based our national policy in this regard on the policies of international police and act accordingly."

People's Expectation From Police

Colonel Samimi in answer to the question: "What do you expect from the people in order for the police to succeed in its activities?" said: "We expect the people to recognize the police. The police who in the heat of the night, in 20 degrees below zero weather, in the streets and in front of sensitive buildings, perform duties only needs the people's support. Today it is a fact that the police perform the most difficult and the most sincere tasks. Especially in very difficult times, we expect the people to support the police and discuss their problems in regards to security, protection and order. The police precincts and police stations are at the service of the people and expect the people in person or by telephone to discuss their problems with them and in case they notice some suspicious activities, to inform the police in order that the necessary action is taken. If the people do not cooperate with the police, we will never have a successful police force. We only expect the people's cooperation with the police."

Colonel Samimi in response to the question: "What is the Islamic Republic role in the national information and security agency, which in its generalities has been approved in the parliament?" said: "At present the intelligence bureau of the police is active as are the intelligence bureau's of the provincial police. We feed information to the related authorities. But certainly with the establishment of the national information and security agency, the police also will have a part in that. It will be dependent on what role the police force will have in decision making and in what manner the police will cooperate with this agency."

Purpose of Distribution of Police Precincts

The chief of police in response to the question of our reporter: "What has been the purpose of distribution of the police precincts, before your appointment as the chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran and is this project being continued?" said: "In principle, the city of Tehran, due to its size, has 30 police precincts and one person as the chief of the

Tehran police cannot sufficiently command and control these precincts which start from the Darband precinct to Shahr-e Rey precinct. In order to have better supervision and control in these precincts, it was decided that the city of Tehran be divided in two zones (east and west). For each zone, a chief will be appointed and the chief of police will be in charge of control and inspection of these precincts."

The chief of police in response to the question of "How do you create new coordination between the police and other disciplinary organs?" said: "It has been customary, thank God, that police have always had close cooperation with other revolutionary and disciplinary organs like the guard corps and committees and continue to have close cooperation. But it is possible that we find it necessary to cooperate in other ways. Then we discussed this matter with the brothers in a meeting. It is intended to give more responsibility to the police department (according to the job description). The brothers of the revolutionary organs will work more with problems of the counterrevolution and related matters."

Imam's Directive

In regard to the question of our reporter who asked: "In relation to the recent directive of the Imam and your and other officials of the police have meeting with him, what are your plans?" he answered: "His eminence emphasized that the services of the police today is like worship, if it is done the right way and is based on religious and Islamic laws and jurisprudence. The Imam stated that "In this country which belongs to all the people, where we see a 70 year old man and a thirteen or fourteen year old youth defending their country, their religion, honor and prestige by putting their life in the palm of their hand, and they go to the war front and smilingly welcome martyrdom." These people expect that the disciplinary and military forces participate with the same sense of greatness in this process too. They are aware of the police problems, the police sacrifices in the borders and imposed war and the police casualties, their martyrs and injured. With regard to the importance of the role of the police in the society, his eminent the Imam believes that the police must enforce the law in the cities more than ever and prevent infringement and wrong doing in the cities. The Imam even emphasized that the police must prevent driving offences with all their powers."

The chief of police in response to the question of our reporter who asked: "The main substance of the eight article message of the Imam was related to the disciplinary organs, among them, the police. What are your plans in this regard?" He answered: "Definitely this message makes the police duties heavier. To follow the police policies in regard to the imam's message, we have organized this seminar and have reached decisions. In addition to the study of this message, Imam's personnel directives caused the police department to use its existing possibilities to meet any kind of crime and wrong doing and act according to the law and prevent it."

"Especially because of the Imam's emphasis on directives in regard to the open crimes and the crime and wrong doing committed in public we have issued

directives in this regard and God willing, the police, under strict orders, will be able to fulfill its responsibilities in the best manner."

Finger Printing Of Afghans

Our reporter asked the chief of police: "How will the investigation bureau, identification bureau and the information bureau and other related units of the police department be administered?" He answered: "We are not planning to change the police organizations or to have fundamental changes in these bureaus. These bureaus will exist as before and will execute their duties accordingly. At most, it is planned to increase the quality of work. Especially the bureau of investigation will have a major duty in Tehran with its enormous population to prevent crime, especially robbery, discovery of crimes and arresting robbers. This bureau will be reinforced and will be given more responsibilities and God willing, it will fulfill its duties better than before. The bureau of identification has specific duties and at present, thank God, we do not have any difficulty with this office. It is our plan that through this bureau, all Afghan people residing in Iran will be finger printed and identification cards will be issued to them and that all of them will be identified in different provinces. One of our plans is to establish public relations offices in the police department. The project for this plan is prepared and God willing, with the formation of this office, the activities and questions related to the police will be presented to the mass media. If an interview is needed, that office will be responsible for arranging it."

The chief of police, at the conclusion of this interview said: "We expect the people to help us in fulfilling our duties. Duties which we feel are heavy and are our debts to the people and the system and the government. To help us establish the orders of the Koran. We hope with the help of almighty God, and the assistance and cooperation of responsible authorities and coworkers to succeed in performing our duties."

9815

CSG: 4640/109

MAJLIS SPEAKER CONGRATULATES PTT ON NETWORK EXPANSION

Tehran, IRIAN (Persian 2 Mar 83 p. 1)

[Speech by Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani on 1 Mar 83 in a meeting concerning the nation's communications systems; place not specified]

[Text] The minister of post, telegraph and telephone; the deputy minister of this Ministry; the general managers of Tehran post and communications and the general managers and officials of the microwave systems of the provinces met yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam Morteza Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis.

In this meeting, first, M. Morteza Masavi, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone, presented a report on the results of the seminars for the upkeep of the microwave systems throughout the country.

Then, several of the officials of the Ministry presented reports on training, excitation and exchanging views on eliminating the obstacles involving the upkeep of the microwave systems and the Ministry's capability in providing the people with good, efficient service. Then, the speaker of the Majlis said in a speech: "I have already reported that you had expanded the microwave network with the help of foreigners and at heavy costs. Therefore, the people might have enjoyed an expansive microwave network sooner. But, this could have been a deviation from the path of the revolution. But, now, the hopes which were set on the Islamic revolution are coming to fruition and we realize that we are on a path chosen by the Islamic revolution."

The speaker of the Majlis then: "I have come from the main front of the Islamic work and not from a military standpoint as well as a political and spiritual standpoint, you have taken very important steps in the expansion of communications. The

of our great wishes is to see this country managed by Iranian experts.

He added: Because of the complexity and intricacy of the communications equipment, which is a result of new scientific innovations, we thought that we would face problems in this area. Our enemies also said that when we no longer have foreign experts in Iran, the first thing which would suffer would be communication, that the nation's communications would be disrupted. But, with your decisiveness, the prediction of our enemies did not prove true.

Then, referring to the attention of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the rural areas of the country, the speaker of the Majlis said: During the previous regime, the villagers were not given any reason to even expect communications service. But, the spirit of the Islamic revolution is to pay attention to the villages.

Praising the efforts of the employees of this Ministry, Hojjat ul-Islam Hashemi-Rafsanjani also said: The dismissal and replacement of foreign experts as well as the repair of the complex systems, the management of these sensitive centers and the attention to the use of this technique for sending pictures abroad are all worthy of praise. Your work is of interest to us and to future generations. One of the areas about which we have few complaints is your Ministry.

He added: Your work in regards to expediting the delivery of postal parcels and the increase in postal revenues is excellent. We have been successful in this delicate technique and field.

Hojjat ul-Islam Hashemi-Rafsanjani then said: Your participation in world conferences along with your other services is very interesting and sweet [as published].

The speaker of the Majlis continued: One of the important targets of the enemies of the Islamic revolution was your center, because they knew that you were the guardians of the sensitive lines of this country. But, with your alertness and responsiveness, this conspiracy has also been neutralized.

Hojjat ul-Islam Rafsanjani referred to the successes and progress of the employees of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone and said: You have achieved such success as a result of cooperation and sincerity. We expect you to improve your environment and fill it with friendship and sincerity. You must attract individuals who have worked in this field in the past and who have technical competence and you must cooperate with and be kind to them so that we will no longer be talking in terms of the

old and the new, the revolutionary, and the Nationalist in our organizations.

He also said that the areas which could have been used by the system as enemies and spies was the Ministry. In our movement against the counterrevolutionaries, the communications lines have been satisfactorily safe from attack.

In concluding his speech, Hojato'l-Islam Khomeini-Kafisabadi said: We hope to have an organization serving the people based on the Islamic and Islamic culture and law.

10,000

CS: 104,143

SAYYAD-SHIRAZI INTRODUCES NEW ZAHEDAN COMMANDER

CF011801 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 1 Mar 83

[Text] Zahedan, 1 Mar, IRNA--The commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Colonel 'Ali Sayyad-Shirazi introduced Colonel Hemmati, as the new commander of Zahedan's 88th division today.

In the morning ceremony of the armed forces members here, Ayatollah (Kaf'ami-Khorasani), Hojjat Ol-islam Sadeqi, the temporary Friday prayers leader of Zahedan, Aqebat-Raf'at, the governor general of the Sistan va Baluchestan Province, the heads of the armed forces politico-ideological offices and the military commanders of the army, gendarmerie, police, along with those of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps were present.

While introducing Colonel Hemmati, Sayyad-Shirazi called on the armed forces to augment their efforts in attacking the enemies of the Islamic Republic in order to realise the strategic goal of the Islamic revolution, i.e., the liberation of all the world's deprived people from the yoke of the oppressors.

He added that albeit Iran's insufficient equipment, it was God who was bringing Iranians to victory, since the Iranian nation was abiding by the orders of Allah, and the Velayat-e Faqeh [Islamic jurisprudent] and employing in that struggle the bounties of God, that is, the ulema and the ever-vigilant people of Iran who (had offered countless martyrs on the path of Islam. [as received])

Sayyad-Shirazi also reviewed the armed forces and he later participated in a meeting attended by the provincial officials, to attend to the problems of the region.

Meanwhile, Sayyad-Shirazi left Zahedan for Khash, a town located south of here, in order to inspect the 2nd Brigade of the 88th Division.

CSO: 4602/115

IRAN

MUSAVI-ARDABILI ADDRESS ON INVESTIGATING COMPLAINTS

10091542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as you were informed at the beginning of the newscast, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, president of the supreme court, spoke in a radio and television address about investigating people's complaints concerning the implementation of the imam of the ummah's eight-point decree. Complaints concerning deprivations in society and the need for a speedy and comprehensive undertakings society for eliminating the deprivations that we have inherited from the hated Pahlavi regime. We bring this hour's news bulletin from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran to an end by broadcasting the text of this address:

[Begin Musavi-Ardabili recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our speech today concerns the problems faced by the headquarters in charge of implementing the imam's decree. The complaints so far received at the headquarters comprise between 3,000-4,000 minor complaints and between 7,000-8,000 major complaints. In these letters and complaints we have come across many repeated assertions, imaginary complaints, complaints that are outside the framework of the decree, complaints that have been investigated and settled, and complaints concerning minigroups. Such complaints are set aside. Other complaints that have been investigated so far fall into four or five major topics.

One category of complaints concerns the reorganization and selection work in various departments and organizations, especially in education and training.

The second category of complaints concerns the judicial system, which mainly refer to people who are exploiting the judicial system. They say that some members of the judicial system have not acted within a legal framework, have interfered in affairs outside their prerogative and duties, for example misusing their judicial status, and so forth.

The third category of complaints concerns issues related to land. The development organization has occupied people's land, cut off people's trees and divided the land up. Now, either this has been done by the development organization or by other officials. Another important category of complaints concerns agricultural land and clashes in villages between those who own land and those who do not possess any.

The fourth category concerns irresponsible individuals or irresponsible actions. In some towns and provincial cities these individuals called mezbollahis have arrested people, taken hostages and tortured, killed or assassinated them. This has all been done under the pretext that these people were corrupt, that the government would not investigate, and that they wished to carry out a revolutionary execution or to engage in revolutionary action, something that is totally illegal and terrible. Such complaints are not few.

Another category of complaints concerns those people who have misused their revolutionary status; for example, guards, whether belonging to the guards corps, the committees, the prosecutors' offices' strike squads, or the guards who protect various personalities and such like. The offenses they have committed include releasing goods from customs, importing goods without permits, invoices or authorization, ignoring the instructions of government employees under the pretext that these were Satanic, that they did not trust them, that they had no right to issue instructions, and such like.

Some of the complaints concern government departments, that they are not sufficiently active, engage in go-slows, do not work, do not carry out their duties properly, are not responsible and such like.

The headquarters will investigate all these complaints. If it decides that the issue is very clear and does not require any further investigation, and that as the result of further action a bad atmosphere would be created, the headquarters will announce this in order to restore a healthy atmosphere. In cases that are not like this and that need investigation, of which naturally there will be more than the previous category, the headquarters will summon those individuals. They will then come and explain their case, and if their explanations were found satisfactory this is fine, otherwise they will be sent to the relevant authorities. [end recording]

SO: 104.0/144

ANALYSIS OF DATA ELABORATED BY "COMITÉ DE ALI"

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1. Major General Abduran Arzali, Commander of the Army, by
the Army; date and place not specified

Topic: Military Service: In an exclusive interview with our
 military correspondent, Capt. Nura Ismail, the commander of the
 1st Marine Brigade, Republic of Iraq, expressed his views on the
 importance of the Navy, the securing of shipping traffic in
 the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, the strategy of the Navy in
 protecting the area and the establishment of the joint
 command.

The text of the interview is as follows:

Q. Now, I am going to ask you: Please explain the position of the Iranian Navy in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman.

General Vasil: In the name of God the merciful and the
merciful. What I must say about the general position of the Navy
is that the position is that our combat readiness is much improved
and that it was at the beginning of the war.

...the long war of attrition, through the frugal use of
...the... the... and... and repair and training,
...we have been able to prevent disruptions. I must
...such improved war what it was when
...in certain areas, our position is even better
...the last parts of the life of the tyrant.

...the

... ..: In regard to repairing
... .. has been achieved in the

Captain Asgali: In regards to repairing equipment and tools,
... .. is already
... .., not to mention
... .. is making

It is true that due to the complexity of the high level naval
... .., especially for the battle units, and because we do not
... .. naval tradition, we have found
... .. in the area of training an expert cadre, which is
... .. But, these shortcomings are not in quantity; they are in
... .. With the very comprehensive training program
... .., beginning about two years ago, we will
... .. eliminate these shortcomings.

... .. well rooted naval force, a naval force which we
... .. for the next 10-15 years. These efforts have been
... .. persons with experience and expertise have reached
... .. with self-sacrifice. They are carrying it
... .. leave behind a fruitful legacy for
... .. of this country.

... ..

... ..: What is the strategy of the Navy
... .. the Persian Gulf and preventing it from
... .. the domination of the superpowers?

Captain Asgali: The sea, essentially the Navy, is a political
... .. military force.
... .. the port and its flag is raised, it
... .. warships and merchant ships of various
... ..

... .. work with the military
... .. Hence, in the Navy,
... .. the region and the existing situation
... .. work with
... ..

... ..
... ..
... ..

...all vital life ... defense, later, when it comes to the ... equipment is supplied, they will also ...

...the existing ... the independence, at least certainly, take ... towards cultural and technological self- ... the area. He has emphasized much in regard to ... some of which must be done by the Ministry of Education ... the Ministry of Sciences and Higher Education. On the whole, ... the entire country must participate in the technology of this ...

Without relatively self-sufficient mechanical, electrical, ... industries, this task will be impossible. ... prepared for the ... the goal of what we call the towards the sea policy, ... the build up of the southern coasts, the creation ... industries and the support of these industries ... in a relatively short period. Of course, ... accomplished. This is not an easy task, but, ... neither is it impossible.

... self-sacrifice, love and faith, which we are not ... perhaps on a par with the first rain ... of intelligence and perceptiveness, ... they are ...

... in natural ...

...

... the crisis of ... security for oil ...

... the sea, or better yet, ... traffic, keeping the ports open, ... in terms of ... support ...

[The sea is important] because the country needs food, spare parts and currency revenues and the country has to import some of the needed ammunition and equipment to support the war by sea. There is no stable front on the sea. From the beginning of the war, there has been a round-the-clock, continuous battle on the sea and it will continue in the future. It has been our goal and effort to surprise the enemy at the boundaries of its land, to remove its capability for extensive maneuvers and operations on the sea and to secure our own lines. If we look at the results, I must say that we have been undoubtedly successful in this task and, God willing, we will be even more successful in the future.

Iraq has made every effort so far to take away this superiority from us. It has turned to its masters and the full treasuries of the mercenaries of the region, who have put everything at its disposal, the most sophisticated of weapons short of the atomic bomb.

Despite all this, for every system that it has brought to the field, it has witnessed from us an appropriate and effective response to neutralize it. God willing, it will remain the same in the future.

We have participated from the beginning in ground operations concerning Mosul, Kirkuk and the vicinities. We played a very sensitive role in breaking the siege on Amman to bring aid. Our presence is strongly felt in that area at the present time. The survival of the regime which started the war is the first step to destroy our Islamic regime is today undoubtedly in question and, God willing, it will be destroyed very soon.

Our cooperation with the ground forces and the Guards Corps on the ground fronts will continue in the future.

There are new great threats, considering the mobilization of troops of our neighbors in the region and the expansive and aggressive policies of the United States along the southern coast of the Persian Gulf and the near and far areas of the region. As deduced from the statements of our beloved leader, the Imam, expressed frequently and you have also heard the statements of officials of the country, we are not an aggressive country. We do not desire chaos in the region, but we want for the people of this region independence and control over their own resources and interests.

We have expressed our intention to be servants of others and we will continue this policy in the future. Naturally, we will take the necessary steps to confront the new threats, like the threat of a degree. We will be the rest in the future, God willing.

Persistently, we have defended and will continue to defend what belongs to us and we will allow no one to violate our interests.

The Nuh Station

IRIBNA'AI Correspondent: What effect will the establishment of the joint Nuh Station have in protecting Iranian waters in the region?

Captain Afzali: Our future cooperation with the Guards Corps, which began with the establishment of the Nuh Station, will have new dimensions. God willing, this brotherly and overall cooperation will benefit both the Guards Corps brothers and the country.

Certainly, all the people of our country are united. We do not have the Guards Corps and a separate army. We are all soldiers of Islam and we struggle and fight for Islam and the people of Iran.

The more we join our hands together and the more united we become, the more we will be able to benefit from this unity.

The Eight-Point Decree of the Iran

IRIBNA'AI Correspondent: Some time ago, a seminar was held with the participation of the base commanders and the heads of the political-ideological offices of the Navy. What goals did you arrive at in this seminar?

Captain Afzali: Some time ago, a seminar concerning the Iran's eight-point decree was held in which the commanders and the political-ideological officials of the naval force took part. The creation of the necessary conditions for better and more fruitful work was discussed. The results were very positive and very good steps have begun on the bases. This issue has been a great boon in raising the morale of the personnel regarding their future service and reassuring the officials who have accepted responsibilities. God willing, the Navy will become even better than it is now.

The issue of our cooperation with the Guards Corps was discussed in terms of the evaluations of the officials and the goals as well as the creation of better unity and cooperation with the Guards Corps brothers, which was very fruitful and the results of which will be announced in the future, God willing.

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OFFICIAL EXPLAINS EXIT REGULATIONS, PROVISION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Feb 83 p 2

[Interview with Representative of the Tehran Prosecutor's Office A'inpur by ETTELA'AT; date and place not specified]

[Text] News Service: The Prosecutor's Office stationed at Mehrabad Airport has begun the investigation of 400 confiscated passports.

Mr A'inpur, the representative of the Tehran prosecutor stationed at Mehrabad Airport, issued this statement and in an exclusive interview with ETTELA'AT, responded to the questions of our correspondent concerning the activities of the General Prosecutor's Office at Mehrabad Airport, the investigation of violations and offenses, the exit of currency from the country, the arrest of individuals who are not permitted to leave, the investigation of confiscated property at the airport and other related issues.

Concerning the activities of the General Prosecutor's Office, the representative of the Tehran prosecutor stationed at Mehrabad Airport said: Some time ago, with a decree by Mr Dadgar, I was appointed the representative of the Tehran Prosecutor's Office stationed at Mehrabad Airport. After receiving my assignment, with the cooperation of the judicial police chief and a number of the active brothers in the judicial police organization, we were established at Mehrabad Airport to organize the airport situation and investigate the violations and offenses of the violators. With the help of dear friends and colleagues, we established a branch of the General Prosecutor's Office on the former location of the Revolution Prosecutor's Office at Mehrabad Airport. On 10 February 1982, this office officially began its work in connection with investigating offenses, violations and violators.

The Prosecutor's Office investigates all offenses and violations which occur at Mehrabad Airport, as a whole, which include general offenses such as passport forgery and the illegal exit of currency as well as individuals from the country. Also,

investigating particular offenses which are among the duties of the Revolution Prosecutor's Offices at the airport, such as preventing the exit of unauthorized individuals, the agents of the previous regime and those who have been prohibited from leaving the country by the revolution courts and the general courts of the Justice Department, and similar cases are within the responsibilities of this Prosecutor's Office.

Mr A'inpur continued: Also, in addition to the cases which have been mentioned, this Prosecutor's Office will investigate other issues such as supervision over the implementation of national laws at the airport, which include some very important issues. For instance, if, God forbid, the officials of the airport or the law enforcement agents commit any injustice or violation beyond the limits of the regulations and their authority with regards to the dear guests and passengers, this Prosecutor's Office will most forcefully and decisively confront the violators of the people's rights and will prosecute them. We of the regime of the Islamic Republic do not want to violate the rights of anyone. Therefore, we must not practice miscarriage of justice and violations. The authorities and officials of the airport must also act within the limits of the regulations, laws and their authority.

Round-the-Clock Preparedness

Concerning coming to this Prosecutor's Office to register complaints, he said: The General Prosecutor's Office at Mehrabad Airport works round-the-clock and is prepared to respond to the questions or solve the problems of clients in regards to travel and flight problems 24 hours a day.

During this entire period (round-the-clock), the judicial police brothers are ready to serve our dear compatriots. We announce that if anyone has a problem or a complaint, they can come to this Prosecutor's Office and their complaint will be investigated as soon as possible. The law enforcement forces stationed at the airport, which consist of the judicial police, the Guards Corps and airport police are considered among the officials of the Justice Department and play a significant role in investigating the cases and arresting the offenders.

Mr A'inpur said in regards to persons leaving the country: All persons are free to leave the country, except those who are prohibited from leaving the country, such as agents of the previous regime, heathen and corrupt minigroups, counterrevolutionaries and offenders who have been prohibited from leaving the country by the revolution and Justice Department courts. A traveler who intends to leave the country, after going through all the stages, may come to this Prosecutor's Office to

receive an exit permit or his passport can be brought to this office for a final investigation.

In this Prosecutor's Office, suspicious persons are checked. We check them against a list of persons who are prohibited from leaving. If the passenger has no case history, he will be granted a permit to leave the country. Also, special officials of the Prime Minister's Office tightly monitor the comings and goings of the individuals in the internal and external terminals and those who have a record of some sort or who are among the corrupt and counterrevolutionary minigroups or escaped offenders are arrested and sent to the proper authorities.

The airport police have been given instructions in this regard. These dear and active brothers have increased and improved their activities in carrying out their duties.

Procedure for Investigating Confiscated Passports

Concerning the investigation of offenses and violations at the airport, he said: This Prosecutor's Office began its investigation of the cases of violators at the airport on 19 February 1983 and the cases are examined one after another. Also, when the former revolution prosecutor was stationed at the airport, about 400 passports of suspicious persons or persons who had committed one violation or another were confiscated. All the passports, documents and even the birth certificates of the passengers are available at this Prosecutor's Office. We request of those whose documents, birth certificates or passports were confiscated at Mehrabad Airport during the revolution prosecution's time to come to the General Prosecutor's Office at the airport to clarify and investigate their offenses in order to determine the situation with regard to the confiscated passports as soon as possible. We began the task of investigating and returning the confiscated passports to their owners some time ago. Those who are cleared after the investigation of violations will receive their passports and exit permits. Otherwise, the violators will be arrested and sent along with their files to the general court located in the Justice Department of the capital for investigation.

Confiscation of 40 Automobiles

He continued: About 40 automobiles were also confiscated by the former Revolution Prosecutor's Office at Mehrabad Airport. These automobiles had been imported as student cars by Iranian students or by diplomats abroad. In accordance with the regulations, the owners of such automobiles are not allowed to transfer or sell them for a period of two years. But, the owners of these automobiles had transferred or sold them as soon as they were imported. This act is against the law. These persons did not

pay customs taxes when they transferred or sold their cars and have engaged in transferring or selling the cars they imported without paying taxes. Presently, the cases of individuals are being studied in the General Prosecutor's Office at the airport and have reached the interrogation stage. After the offenses have been determined in the interrogation, the cases will be sent to the general court of the Justice Department.

Also, the property of the Pan American Company was temporarily confiscated. Once the final rulings of the international and domestic judicial authorities have been issued, we will take steps to release the property. This issue is being studied in the Hague court and the general courts.

Concerning the exit of currency from the country, he said: The exit of currency from the country is still prohibited, except in the case of government foreign exchange, which will be put at the disposal of the dear passengers. Also, as it has been announced by the government, those who have brought currency from abroad which has been recorded in their passports may take out the currency they have brought in. Much has been falsely rumored among the nation of the Hezbollah and the dear passengers concerning this issue and we receive many telephone calls in relation to the exit of currency. Some have thought that they may leave the country with non-government purchased currency or that they may sell their houses and cars to illegally buy currency from money changers and leave from Mehrabad Airport with the currency. They are making a great mistake, because the purchase of foreign exchange and transactions using such means are considered offenses and violations and the buyer will also be subject to prosecution. Only those persons who have government currency or currency which they have brought from abroad themselves may leave the country from Mehrabad Airport. Any other case or illegal exit of currency from the country will be considered an offense.

Q: ...

'THOUSANDS' OF CLERGYMEN GO TO WAR FRONTS

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 16 Feb 83 p 11

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam Shari'ati]

[Text] Since the beginning of the establishment of the Missionary Mobilization Staff, 25,000 clergymen have been sent to all parts of the war fronts. An official of the staff for coordinating and dispatching clerics to the fronts at the Islamic Propaganda Office in Qom, who had gone to the area where operation "Val-Fajr" is underway in order to study the problems that exist in the matters of propaganda, recruitment, and dispatching missionaries, while announcing this, said concerning the timing of the staff's establishment and its methods of operation: The Missionary Mobilization Staff came into being at the beginning of Operation Moharram this year in the month of Aban [23 Oct - 21 Nov 1982]. It is composed of representatives of the Islamic Propaganda Office In Qom, the Imam's revolutionary guard representative, revolutionary guard public relations personnel, the Managing Council of the Qom Seminary, and the Society of Qom Seminary Teachers. Its organization and operations are supervised by the Imam's revolutionary guard representative and the Islamic Propaganda Office.

In discussing the way in which the Missionary Mobilization Staff was formed, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shari'ati said: After the onset of the imposed war and the mobilization of the people in the defense of Islam and the Islamic nation, clergymen also joined them at the fronts voluntarily, but with the organization of the combative revolutionary guard forces and the mobilization of an army composed of brigades and battalions, planning became more necessary in order to send propagandists to all parts of the fronts; this led to the formation of the central staff for dispatching propagandists to the fronts. Concerning the nature of the program for sending propagandists to the fronts, he also said: In order to develop a systematic program for sending propagandists to the fronts a decision was made for individuals to be appointed at the Karbala, Najaf, and Hamzeh Seyyed ol-Shohada bases by the Imam's representative who would provide ideological guidance and propaganda for combat forces. He added: The establishment of a central office in Qom is also envisioned in order that propagandists can be rotated to the fronts according to plan and as needed. The official of the central Missionary Mobilization Staff said with regard to the operational methods of propagandists at the fronts: The propaganda program will be conducted in various ways through class meetings,

the discussion of ideological principles, readings from the Koran, explanation of Nahj ol-Balageheh, political analyses, lectures, or combinations of these things, according to regional conditions.

Concerning cooperation between students and propagandists in order to solve regional problems, he said: Even though their task is propaganda, since the clergymen are aware of the people's problems and difficulties, they will present these problems and difficulties to regional officials, and, where necessary, to the country's officials through the central staff in Qom. Referring to the eagerness of the students in the theological seminaries to go to the fronts, he then said: Thousands of students in the seminaries are asking that the Supreme Seminary Managing Council make a decisive and serious decision as quickly as possible with regard to the rotation of students so that all of them can participate at the fronts and still not fall behind in their studies. Hojjat ol-Elsam Sadeq Shari'ati of the Missionary Mobilization Staff also referred to the severe cultural poverty in Kordestan and the necessity for the presence of clergymen in this area. He said: Since the formation of this staff 810 propagandists have been sent to this area.

He added: Prior to being sent, the propagandists are fully briefed on the regional circumstances of the areas to which they are sent by the staff, with the cooperation of the revolutionary guard brothers in the political and ideological section of the crusade's cultural committee and the tribal culture units. They are then sent for one-month periods, in accordance with their level of study, to the regions of Kordestan, Sumar, Gilangharb, and Elam.

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CSO: 4640/128

ANNIVERSARY LAUDED BY IRP ORGAN AS 'BREEZE OF FIFTH SPRING'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

Five years ago, when the Islamic revolution of the people of Iran had not yet reached its peak, the forces of Satan, whether eastern or western, did not think they might have a problem called Islam, and that they might face a threat from Muslims. Having reached the conclusion that people such as Seyyed Jamal od-Din, Shevkh Fazlollah Nuri, Ayatollah Kashani and others like them would never again become prominent in the Islamic nations to make trouble for their world-devouring aspirations, they were busy expanding their Satanic authority here and there in the world with their minds at ease. They were sure that they had broken the call to Islam of that great child of Islam, Imam Khomeini, in his places of exile, and that this call would never be able to awaken the Muslim nation from its heedless slumber.

When the flames of 5 June 1964 were ignited once again on 9 January 1979, after the anger of the brave Iranian nation had smouldered in ashes for almost 15 years, their fury was unleashed against the tyrannical monarchical regime. As the fires incinerating the oppression grew hotter and hotter, the sequestered rulers in Washington, Moscow, Paris, and London became frightened for the first time after years of confidence and peace of mind. In 13 months they watched all of their military, political, and economic calculations go down the drain; finally, with astonished eyes, they saw that once again Islam had come to the fore with a more persistent roar than ever, moving ahead this time with the force of a hurricane.

From 11 February 1979 on, instead of all the values the material world depends on, concepts such as religious jurisprudence, theology, and faith, and slogans such as God is great, neither east nor west, and Islamic republic were introduced into the Muslim world, and their rushing waves enveloped a new part of the world of the oppressed every day. These values and slogans were able to stand against the complex and modern interests of the advanced world of the 20th century, to throw the powerful intelligence services of the world-devourers into confusion, and to turn all the calculations of eastern and western analysts upside down. It was through their reliance on these very values and slogans that the people of Iran were able to prevail in military, political, economic,

and propaganda struggles over all Satanic forces, to so effectively put the slogan, neither east nor west, into practice that they pulverized both these blocks and their satellites simultaneously, to move forward ever-victorious and proud on the fields of combat, and to not deviate even one moment from their ideological principles and values.

It is this reasonable insistence on values which has caused nations, with an extraordinary love, to wholeheartedly embrace this great humanitarian Islamic movement, which has changed the course of history and altered the fate of mankind, and to accept it as their own. Despite the collaboration of all the imperialist propaganda machines to conceal the crimes of the imperialists, this revolution has been able to reveal their filthy essence to the world, to awaken nations from the somnolence the imperialists had created for them, to show them their enemies, and to incite them against the forces of Satan. This is no minor feat; perhaps the present generation will not be able to realize the extent to which the Islamic revolution has been able to arouse nations, but the results of this great movement will become apparent to the world in any case.

The present generation, whether in Islamic Iran, the Middle East, the Islamic nations, or the rest of the world, has now been able to clearly recognize the detestable faces of the leaders of the camps of the east and the west through the grace of this revolution, and to perceive the falsity of their claims, which have always been made in terms of peace, development, and the protection of peoples. If it had not yet become clear to the people of the world that all the crimes in various parts of the world are the product of a collaborative strategy between the leaders of the imperialist camps of the east and west, not a shred of doubt remained after Washington, Moscow, Paris, London, and Tel Aviv were shown to have provided military, political, and propaganda assistance to the Zionist, Ba'athist regime which rules Iraq, and the crimes of Vietnam, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Phillipines, Eritrea, Angola, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other such places are also products of the secret collusion between these two camps.

Now, after the passage of four eventful years since the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution, in view of the fact that the people of Iran have shown that it is possible to rise up against all the powers of Satan with reliance on the genuine teachings of Islam and to attain true independence, people all over the world are waiting for the life-giving breeze of this revolution to revitalize them. They know that Islamic revolution is the only way of release from the clutches of the forces of Satan. They have tried every other means and have concluded that they must adopt the path of Islamic revolution.

The Iranian nation, following years of confrontation since the victory of the Islamic revolution, has learned the valuable lesson of experience that it is not possible to come to terms with world imperialism, whether Zionism, imperialism, or socialism. This experience is actually a tangible manifestation of one of the great lessons of the Koran, which says: "And the Jews will not be pleased with thee, nor will the Christians, till thou follow their creed." The way is therefore clear. It is the way that Almighty God laid before his precious Prophet and all of the faithful: "Mohammad is the Messenger of God, and those with him are hard against the disbelievers and merciful among themselves." (Koranic verse). This is the only path that can deliver the oppressed people.

The breeze of the fifth Spring of liberation has begun blowing as Islamic Iran has reached a pinnacle in which talents are blossoming, and new discoveries, inventions, and innovations are appearing every day. Our revolutionary generation is making the greatest epic of history against the forces of Satan on the battlefields on the one hand, splitting the black hearts of the world's rulers, and on the other hand, behind the lines, it is cutting the ties of economic captivity and dependence and bringing forth the promise of self-sufficiency and economic prosperity every moment with its work, effort and creativity.

Let us strive to carry the message of the great revolution, the breeze of the fifth Spring of which is now caressing bodies and souls, to the entire world, and let us, in this fifth year of the life of the blessed revolution, take great strides towards delivering the oppressed of the world from the yoke of imperialist slavery with the aid of the invisible hand of God, which always assists those who seek to know him. Let us ask almighty God to protect the world revolution of the Imam of the age, may Almighty God hasten his joyful advent, and the glorious leader of the Islamic revolution, His Holiness Imam Khomeini, whose prophetic leadership has been and is the source of all these blessings, for the Islamic nation and all the oppressed people of the world.

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CSO: 4640/136

IRAN.

TEHRAN, (AP) — An Iranian official said today

that the Iranian Minister of Foreign Trade

had met with the Iranian Minister of Foreign Trade and had discussed the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture.

Before noon yesterday, Andre Compiere, the Iranian minister of foreign trade, met with the Iranian Minister of Agriculture, Ali Taji, deputy minister of agriculture and rural development, at that ministry, and spoke about agricultural cooperation between Iran and Algeria.

Compiere said: In this meeting, which the deputy minister of agriculture, forests and pastures also attended, first, the Iranian minister of foreign trade referred to the position of his country in regard to the 1979 revolution of Iran. The revolution, he said, has not taken an anti-western position against the United States, but rather has taken a position against the United States and the United States' policy in the Middle East. He also mentioned the goals of this revolution, especially in the field of agriculture, and the need for political and economic cooperation. In relation to the possibility for cooperation in agriculture, Compiere said: The two countries have a great deal in common between the two countries in the field of agriculture, and the two countries have a great deal in common in the field of agriculture, and the two countries have a great deal in common in the field of agriculture.

Compiere also mentioned the necessity for cooperation between the two countries in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research.

Compiere also mentioned the necessity for cooperation between the two countries in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research, and the need for the two countries to cooperate in the field of agricultural research.

between the two countries in the areas of sugar industries, post and telegraph, customs and port affairs and said: An important movement towards economic self-sufficiency which has begun today is the recognition that agriculture is central to the national economy. In this area, the issues of water, soil, exploiting the water resources of the country and, finally, providing foodstuff needed by the country are stressed. Considering the useful experiences of Belgium in these areas and the friendly political position of that country towards the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the grounds for extensive cooperation exist. We hope that in the future, we will be able to take effective steps to secure the interests of the two nations of Iran and Belgium by expanding our cooperation.

In conclusion, Zali emphasized the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of rural industries and foodstuff and asked for the expansion of economic relations between Iran and Belgium in the area of sugar industries, the exchange of seeds and training of agricultural teachers and experts between the two countries.

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BRIEFS

PUBLIC DECENCY WARNING--Interior Minister Moteq-nuri held a press, radio and television conference today and answered questions put to him by reporters. Regarding recent misuses of the eight-point decree of the imam of the ummah, he said: The imam's eight-point decree had a very valuable role in creating and preserving social, economic and political security and made one hopeful. But some people have misused this hope-giving and spirit-giving message; as soon as the decree was issued, they thought that by observing the rules and standards in the decree, they no longer needed to consider Islamic standards. [Sound as heard] We have received reports that a series of acts contrary to public decency have been committed. Finally, after reading the reports received and with regard to recent decisions by the Interior Ministry to fight against public displays of debauchery, he said: In this respect, the earlier regulations on general punishment are sufficient. These regulations could play an effective role in this matter. The interior minister listed several such regulations, and asked the security officers to deal in a lawful manner with those who indulge in public displays of debauchery. [Text] (LD001348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 83)

DIPLOMACY RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Tehran, 13 Feb. IRNA--The Islamic Republic of Iran and the People's Republic of Mozambique Sunday issued a joint statement of diplomatic ties and called for the exchange of ambassadors as soon as possible. Iranian Deputy Foreign Ministry Hoseyn Sherkatshir met with Mozambique's vice president Saturday. The statement called for cooperation between Iran and Mozambique to have called for the establishment of diplomatic ties in order to expand the relations between the two nations and strengthen their understanding and cooperation. The Iranian deputy minister and Mozambique's vice president also discussed issues pertaining to the economic cooperation summit [words indistinct] and the coordination of policies of both countries in order to confront the conspiracies of the U.S. and other reactionary regimes. [Text] (CE131720 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 13 Feb 83)

AFGHAN REBELS' MINE KILLS SOLDIERS--Kabul, 9 Mar. IRNA--Ten soldiers and officers of the Afghan regime in Afghanistan were killed or injured when a mine exploded in a location between [unclear] Islamic region and Guv-no military base in [unclear] [unclear]. The mine had been buried by Afghan revolutionary Muslims. Another soldiers surrendered to the revolutionary forces in the wake of this successful operation, submitting his arms to them. [Text] (LD091077 Kabul IRNA in English 0944 GMT 9 Mar 83)

GYMNASTS LEAVE FOR ARMENIA--Tehran, 9 Mar (IRNA)--The Islamic Republic's men's gymnastics team left Tehran this morning for the Armenian Republic of the Soviet Union. The team is projected to participate in some friendly matches with counterparts in the USSR. [Text] [GF091811 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 9 Mar 83]

CSO: 4600/415

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM INDIA, PAKISTAN--Minister for Foreign Affairs and Water Resources Padma Bahadur Khatri, who accompanied Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa in his official visits to India and Pakistan, returned to Katmandu this afternoon. Mr Khatri will join the prime minister in Dhaka in the third week of this month when the latter visits Bangladesh at the invitation of Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh. Talking to Rashtriya Samachar Samiti at the Tribhuvan international airport, Khatri expressed satisfaction at the talks he had with the leaders of India and Pakistan during the visit. [Text] [BK071529 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 7 Feb 83]

NONALIGNED DELEGATION RETURN--Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri returned to Takmandu this morning from New Delhi where he had led the Nepali delegation to the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting. [Text] [BK051515 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 5 Mar 83]

CSO: 4600/414

SOVIET INTERVENTION IN FORESTALLING AFGHAN ATTACK ON PESHAWAR REVEALED

Karachi DAWN in English 22 Feb 83 p 12

[Text]

The Soviet Union intervened and succeeded in forestalling an anticipated move by Afghanistan to invade Peshawar in December, 1971, the head of Pakistan, Near and Middle East Department, Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, Prof. Z.U.V. Gankovsky has said.

He was quoted by the monthly Defence Journal Editor, Brig (Retd) A.R. Siddiqi, as having said: "That put the relations between King Zahir Shah and the army under strain, and marked the beginning of the crisis that was eventually to lead to the overthrow of the King and the end of kingship in Afghanistan in July 1973. Sardar Mohammed Daud was supported by the army largely for his pro-Pakhtoonistan posture".

Prof. Gankovsky told the magazine that "in December, 1971, General Sardar Abdul Wali Khan, Commander of the Central Corps based in Kabul, had suggested an invasion of Peshawar.

King Zahir Shah, though not enthusiastic about General Wali's invasion plan, did not oppose it either.

At this stage the Soviet Union intervened and succeeded in forestalling the anticipated move.

The Soviet professor was interviewed by the magazine during his recent visit to Pakistan to participate in the first international seminar held in Islamabad on the strategy for peace and security in South Asia.

Answering a question, he said Soviet Union was ready to with-

draw its forces from Afghanistan if cross border raids and intrusions stopped. **The key to the dispute is in General Zia's pocket**", he added.

The Soviet Union is a giant impossible to take on", he said.

About any further Soviet move southward, Prof. Gankovsky replied with an emphatic 'no' except in the event of an US invasion of Iran or military intervention in the Gulf (that would mean a world war).

Prof. Gankovsky avoided comment when asked if the Soviet military action might have been the result of a serious miscalculation on the part of the Soviet Union as to the intensity and length of the Afghan resistance.

The Soviet Union, he said, respected Pakistan's territorial integrity but there were "hot heads" there too and unless things improved quickly anything could happen.

Questioned further about a timetable for Soviet withdrawal, he repeated: "The key to the dispute is in the pocket of General Zia-ul-Haq".

About the rising cost of war in Afghanistan in terms of casualties, he was evasive but underlined his government's determination to go on until necessary. He spoke of 22 million Russian casualties in "the great patriotic war" (World War Two).

About violation of nation and international frontiers, he repeated that the Soviet Union came to Afghanistan by invitation. —PPI

LEADERS ARRESTED, ARRESTS CRITICIZED

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Feb 83 p 16

[Text]

PESHAWAR, Feb. 27: Mr. Atta Sherpao, provincial chief of defunct PPP, Al-Haj Ghulam Ahmed Bilour, Central General Secretary defunct NDP and Mr. Nasirullah Babar, a prominent leader of PPP, have been detained for one month under Section 3 MPO. The three leaders were taken in custody late last night and kept at a police station. The detained leaders are likely to be transferred to Haripur jail sometime today.

According to NDP circles more arrests of political leaders are expected.

MRD leader held

Meanwhile, Khan Abdul Khaliq Khan, President of the defunct NDP Sarhad, and Secretary-General of the Sarhad MRD, was arrested in Peshawar on Sunday, according to NDP sources.

Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, President of the defunct NDP, in a statement yesterday criticised the arrest of Mr Abdul Khaliq Khan as well as that of Haji Ghulam Ahmad Bilore (NDP) and Mr Aftab Sherpao and Maj-Gen. (Retd) Nasiruddin Baber of the defunct PPP.

He said the Government was

pursuing "double standards" in allowing a particular party and its leaders to hold meetings and to conduct tours, while arresting others or restricting their movements from one district province to another.

He added that these actions were "hardly justified" as the incarcerated leaders were "only propagating the unity of the people in view of dangers posed to the country."

The NDP leaders, Mr Abid Zuberi and Mr Saleh Mohammad Mandokhel, in their joint statement, also criticised the latest arrest of their party leaders as well as others of the MRD.

Mr Miraj Mohammad Khan and Khwaja Khairuddin, Convener and Secretary-General, respectively, of the MRD, in a joint statement yesterday criticised the arrest of three leaders of the NWFP, registration of a case in Karachi against Mr Iqbal Haider, and five leaders of Lahore and issuance of notices to six leaders in Multan.

All these actions, they pointed out, have been taken in connection with MRD's observance of the "Release Prisoners of Democracy" Day.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON POSITIVE STEPS TO PROMOTE TIES WITH INDIA

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 21: The Federal Minister for Finance, Commerce, Planning and Coordination, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, has said that Pakistan was seriously and earnestly pursuing the process of normalisation with India and meeting between the two heads of State in November, 1982 has imparted considerable impetus to this process.

This he remarked while talking to a delegation of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which met him here today.

He said the same spirit was required to permeate the relations in other fields. He said, although at present there was lack of complementarity between the two economies, yet with the genuine desire and will, the possibilities of promoting trade and cooperation between the two countries could still be explored. Pakistan, on its part, has taken several positive steps to promote the relations in the economic field also, as was evident from the list of 40 items which Pakistan has allowed to be imported from India.

The participation in the Delhi International trade fair by Pakistan also amply reflected the thinking in Pakistan, he added.

However, he remarked, in the light of the past experience it would not be wise to proceed in a big way and open the trade between the two countries to the private sector without really identifying the items which could be traded on a long-term and stable basis to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

Referring to the proposal of joint ventures between the two countries, he observed that Pakistan Government was prepared to consider the proposal on case by case basis.

Before the meeting, the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, A.K. Jain, accompanied by the Indian ambassador in Pakistan, called on the Finance Minister and briefly discussed with him the proposals he had brought to promote economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly the promotion of trade.—APP.

CSO: 4600/399

INDIA-PAKISTAN TRADE TIES STRESSED

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 83 p 10

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb 22: Indian trade delegation, led by Mr. Ashok Kumar Jain, met the President General Zia-ul-Haq here today.

The delegation remained with President for some time and discussed matters relating to the development of relations in the field of trade and commerce between the two countries. Both sides emphasized their keen desire for further strengthening of bilateral relations. Appreciating the establishment of Indo-Pakistan Joint Ministerial Commission, they expressed the hope that it would give further stimulation to efforts in other areas of co-operation.

The meeting was attended by Federal Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Federal Minister for Industries, Mr. Elahi Baksh Soomro, Federal Minister for Production, Lt Gen Saeed Qadir, Adviser to President on Internal Trade, Shaikh Ishrat Ali, Secretary Foreign Affairs, Indian Ambassador in Pakistan and Pakistan's Ambassador to India.

The leader of the Indian delegation, Mr. A.K. Jain, said that the President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, is very keen to normalise bilateral relations between Pakistan and India and has told them that the trade between the two countries can play vital role in promoting these relations.

Mr. Jain was speaking at a lunch reception hosted in honour of the Indian businessmen delegation by

Ch. Mohammad Yusuf, Vice-President of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at a local hotel here today.

The leader and members of the Indian delegation came straight to the reception after meeting the President. Present at the reception were Shaikh Ishrat Ali and the Indian Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. K.D. Sharma.

Mr. Jain said that they were returning to India enriched with useful information about the difficulties and irritants being felt by the two countries in the way of enlarging the scope of further trade between them.

He said the way they have been received by the President of Pakistan and the interest shown by him to increase the quantum of trade between the two countries would give a great impetus to accelerate efforts in this direction.

He said the Joint Commission of India and Pakistan would discuss the question of mutual trade and he hoped that the businessmen of the two countries would be associated with the joint commission to help find out ways and means to enlarge the bilateral trade.

Mr. Jain spoke very high about the goodwill and hospitality shown to the Indian delegation during their stay in Pakistan and said that he finds no words to express his sentiments on this friendly treatment.

Welcoming the Indian delega-

tion, Ch. Mohammad Yusuf, Vice-President of the FPCC & I assured the Indian businessmen that the traders and industrialists of Pakistan fully reciprocate the feelings of their Indian counterparts to promote trade between the two countries and to extend co-operation with them in all fields.

He said it was heartening to know that in the recent time, keen desire has been expressed on the both sides to promote more and more goodwill and co-operation between the two countries.

At the Governments level too, Ch. Yusuf said, sincere and earnest efforts were being made to normalise the bilateral relations between the two countries. He hoped that positive results would come out of these efforts and the businessmen of the two countries would continue to play their rightful role in the development and progress of their respective countries by increasing trade and co-operation.

He pointed out that while liberalising trade between the two countries, the past experiences would have to be kept in sight and while doing so it should be ensured that it may not adversely effect the interests of any of the two countries.

He said the trade policies to be pursued by the two Governments should be such that the trade and industry of the two neighbourly countries should develop side by side — APP

PROSPECTS OF NEW ERA OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH INDIA DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 Economic & Business Review p 1

[Article by S.G.M. Budruddin: "Is a New Era of Mutual Benefit About To Dawn?"]

[Text]

IS A NEW ERA in the economic relationship between Pakistan and India to begin soon? If the warmth and cordiality with which the business leaders of the two countries met and discussed the prospects last week could be taken as an indication, the answer should be in the affirmative.

There is no doubt that the exchange of views between the high-level Indian delegation, which came here on the invitation of the FPCCI, and the members of the Pakistan business community was conducted in a spirit of goodwill and earnestness.

But as the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr Ashok Kumar Jain, put it, the results of the "positive and optimistic" discussions will take some time to crystallise. The scope for mutually beneficial cooperation is immense, he said, but everything cannot be achieved at once.

Asked if in the building up of better relations between the two countries he expected economics to take precedence of politics, Mr Jain said he was very hopeful of political initiative also playing its part. He expected the signing of the agreement to set up the Joint Commission next month to provide the needed political groundwork.

He said that in the context of economic and commercial rela-

tions between the two countries, a great deal of governmental decision is also involved and as such a political initiative was necessary. But economic considerations are also important, he added.

Mr A.K. Jain who is the vice-president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry owns and controls enterprises manufacturing cement, steel, jutegoods and paper among others and also a group of newspapers and periodicals. His family lived in UP and he received part of his education in Lahore till 1945. This was his first visit to Pakistan.

While talking to Dawn Economic & Business Review on two occasions, Mr Jain was keen to emphasise that Indian industrialists and businessmen wanted to develop trade relations only in a way that would be mutually advantageous. "We should not like to do anything that is likely to hurt you", he stressed.

In fact, the leader as well as the members of the Indian delegation appeared to be very anxious to remove "apprehensions and misgivings" of their counterparts in Pakistan and to reassure them that irrespective of the past experience, economic relationship in the future will strictly follow mutuality of interest.

Whether or not this represented a general change of outlook in India towards Pakistan was unclear. But the delegation itself was not without a promotional aspect. Of

the 20 top Indian industrial houses, no less than seven were represented on the delegation. This obviously added significance and weight; at the same time, it provided opportunities to leading Indian industrialists to assess the possibilities in Pakistan.

As one of the delegation members Sardar Bhai Mohan Singh said, he already had some discussions with a couple of Pakistani industrialists on the possibility of setting up joint venture enterprises in the pharmaceutical industry.

A leading Pakistani industrialist has tentatively offered to join Sardar Saheb — who already has joint venture pharmaceutical units in an African and a South-east Asian country — in establishing new ventures in third countries. The industrialist is believed to be willing for similar joint ventures in India and Pakistan as well, subject to official sanction.

Sardar Bhai Mohan Singh, who is also the president of the Indian Export Organisations, maintains that the preponderance of multinationals in the pharmaceutical industry in the developing countries is leading to high cost of drugs and medicines and the only answer is for these countries to develop their own industry.

He claims that his company, which manufactures antibiotics and tranquillisers under a patented name, has done considerable R&D work to reduce its dependence on western formulas.

Talking about the development

of new industries, Mr A.K. Jain said that as far as the need of protecting nascent industries is concerned "we realise this as we had this experience ourselves."

In this context, he agreed with the concern voiced by industrialists in Pakistan as well as by the government to protect their industries while trading with India.

Mr Jain, however, maintained that since Pakistan is already importing many items from industrial countries, it could be examined if some of these items could be imported from India also, perhaps on better terms.

Mr Jain also said that in the initial stages, when trade between the two countries is revived, the possibility of working out some payments arrangement could be examined but he was not specific about what could be done.

Responding to a question if the "communication gap" existing between the two sides had been effectively reduced, he said that better understanding of each other's point of view was developing.

How soon and in what manner would the goodwill and understanding lead to concrete results? A direct answer to the question was hard to get from either side even though leaders of Indian and Pakistani industry and trade looked hopeful. Obviously, there are governmental and political decisions to be awaited, in addition to the unfolding of the logic of business interests on the two sides.

One Pakistani industrialist, however, quipped: Let us hope all this is not just talk and wires are not pulled so that the curtain falls even before the final act is over.

Conditions of world oil market are vastly different; the latter is in turmoil and there is said to be a glut on the spot market. In Iran a qualitatively new regime has taken over. Moreover, Iran is embroiled in a

war with one of its neighbours and its domestic conditions are likely to remain somewhat unsettled for sometime to come. In these conditions, it is a moot point whether it will show any interest in a venture of this kind. On the other hand, it may be just these conditions that may induce Tehran to become seriously interested in some such proposition.

After all, geography does not change. Countries' permanent interests survive widely different regimes. A relatively secure market of the size of

Pakistan's need not be something to dream about for Tehran. But it is also not something to be laughed at. The order of investments is not overly large for it. In any case, some modifications in the terms might become necessary for a number of reasons. Iran's lack of interest cannot be taken for granted, (nor the opposite, of course). Why should it we find out?

While we are about it, why should we also not find out if there is any other Gulf country which is ready to enter into an agreement with us on more or less similar terms — with appropriate changes in the terms because no one else can be in exactly the same geographical position as Iran. But on broad economic grounds, a state like Kuwait or UAE, not to speak of Saudi Arabia and Oman, should feel interested in securing a market of even this size on special terms.

Whatever the politics that led to the proposal's rejection, nothing rational seems to stand in the way of exploring the possibility of making a similar deal with whoever will make it work. Letting out the details of the old proposal might be a good beginning for eliciting informal reactions by informal means.

PAKISTAN-KUWAIT TRADE BODY PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

KUWAIT, Feb 26: The Federal Commerce Secretary, Mr Izharul Haq, has said that a joint Pakistan-Kuwait committee would be formed to expand trade between the two countries.

Mr Izharul Haq visited Kuwait last Wednesday on his way back from Baghdad to Pakistan.

He told APP that he discussed the possibility of forming a joint committee with the Chairman of Kuwait's Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He also emphasised the need of frequent exchanges of delegations between Kuwait and Pakistan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During his three-day stay in Kuwait he also conferred with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Abdullah al Hammad. Their talks tackled different fields of bilateral economic, trade cooperation and the establishment of a number of joint projects.

The Federal Commerce Secretary said he also explored the possibility of establishing a permanent

display centre in Kuwait for Pakistani products. He said in this centre some of the items would also be available for sale.

Mr Izharul Haq said that during his meeting here with Kuwaiti officials, businessmen and Pakistani community members he found a genuine desire for expanding trade relations with Pakistan.

He said that with the exception of rice and cotton all of Pakistan's exports were in the hands of private exporters. The Government was exerting all efforts to facilitate and encourage the traders to boost exports of the country, he added.

During his meetings with the members of the Pakistani community here he was requested to follow up the demand for a direct Kuwait-Lahore flight which the community was urging for the last many years.

In Baghdad, Mr Izharul Haq attended an UNCTAD meeting of Asian group. Pakistan is an active member of the so-called Group of 77 along with Kuwait and Iraq.

CSD: 4500 1404

STEPS TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT MINISTER SAYS

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb 26: The present government, since coming into power, is vigorously pursuing a policy of reviving, rehabilitating, and re-establishing the role of the private sector in the industrial development of the country, and consequently has taken numerous steps to encourage new investment.

This was stated by the Federal Minister for Finance, Commerce and Planning, Ghulam Ishaq Khan during talks with Saif Ahmed al-Ghurair, Chairman of the Al-Ghurair Group of UAE investors here today. Saif Ahmad al-Ghurair discussed with Ghulam Ishaq Khan financial and technical aspects as well as the provision of utility services like water, electricity and gas to the diamonium phosphate fertiliser plant which his group proposes to establish in Pakistan. The project entails a total cost of 150 million dollars.

The Minister said the government was also encouraging the foreign investors to invest in the country on the basis of mutual advantage and an investment from a brotherly country like UAE was doubly welcome.

Saif Ahmed al-Ghurair thanked the Minister for the brotherly sentiments and remarked that his group did not come to Pakistan merely to make profit but its aim was to make the project a success for playing due role in the development of Pakistan.

He said in addition to the project under consideration his group was also interested in other lines of industry and would be prepared to join hands with Pakistan to venture into other feasible projects.

The Federal Minister for industry Iqbal Buxhsh Soomro and the Federal Finance Secretary, H.U. Baig were also present in the meeting.—APP.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR POLICY ON IMPORT OF CONSUMER GOODS

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 4 Feb 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Profusion of Imported Goods"]

[Texts] It was announced at the meeting of the federal board for the promotion of exports that during the first six months of the current year (from July to December 1982), exports increased 15.7 percent compared with the same period last year, bringing in an income of more than 12.5 billion rupees. It was regarded as especially gratifying that along with an increase in the exports of 10 basic commodities (cotton, rice, wool, fabric, carpets, etc), there was a proportionally greater increase in the export of such other commodities as cigarettes, fabrics made of synthetic fiber, shoes, towels, tents and so forth, the latter's share increasing from 25 to 40 percent [of all exports].

If these statistics are correct and based on fact and not the well-known magic trick performed with numbers, the trend can be regarded as a somewhat encouraging one; but any expression of satisfaction at this juncture would not be justified because, on the one hand, a more than proportionate increase in imports has not reduced the deficit in the balance of payments (which is about 30 billion rupees annually), and, on the other hand, in spite of the fanfare about the rise in exports, one sees on every side (in homes as well as shops) a profusion of imported goods that increases daily even though a campaign exhorting the people to "Be Pakistani--Buy Pakistani" is being promoted.

Pakistanis who work outside the country are responsible to a great extent for this situation; but the main factor responsible for the current state of affairs is the generous export policy and the large-scale smuggling that has, for some time now, become a parallel system of trade. Markets in smuggled goods are no longer limited to tribal areas, Baluchistan or certain frontier areas but are to be found in every large city, including the capital, where all those articles, the import of which the government claims is banned, are sold openly without payment of any tax or customs.

In other words, although a rise in exports is required as not only beneficial and necessary but even imperative, in practice we are becoming a nation so

enamored of foreign goods that the use of Pakistani-made goods is regarded as a sign of indigence or lack of access. Pakistanis outside the country, who are sending 20 to 22 billion rupees worth of foreign exchange annually, are rendering a great service to their country and should be fully encouraged; they have helped us keep our heads above water so far. These individuals should be permitted to bring back with them articles that they have grown accustomed to using during their stay outside the country; but this permission should be subservient to the national policy of "Be Pakistani--Buy Pakistani" which we regard as the foundation of our country's progress and prosperity. This policy demands that the present government revise its generous import policy and impose a strick ban on the import of articles (including machinery) that are also manufactured in the country. This restriction should also extend to those Pakistanis who live outside the country. On the one hand, we are seeking markets for the export of ready-made clothes, hosiery and so forth, and on the other hand, these same articles are entering the country in huge quantities. Fabric and clothes are described as the mainstay of our export trade, but at the same time our policy makers have allowed every Pakistani returning to the country to bring back 40 meters of fabric duty free. A similar quantity of fabric can also be brought back with the payment of a nominal duty. When such a deluge of foreign fabric is allowed to enter the country, what chance does Pakistani-made fabric have?

These few examples are based on everyday experience and observation. The most notorious cases, however, are those that pertain to the large-scale import of cars and other vehicles. On the face of it, the claims of government spokesmen are true when they say that the country's foreign exchange is not being used for these purchases and that the government makes millions, even billions of rupees in customs duties obtained on the imports, which help it run the machinery of government. However, foreign currency for buying spare parts, gasoline and so forth comes out of our resources. One hears the lament that 60 percent of our total income from exports goes to pay for the import of gasoline. Instead of decreasing or stopping this drain, we are allowing it to increase at an accelerating rate. The same argument applies to the import of articles such as air conditioners, refrigerators and so forth. Large amounts are paid in the form of customs duties on these articles, but our own domestic industrial ability and capacity is adversely affected; at the same time, an artificial standard of living is becoming not only fashionable but even prevalent, one that our country cannot afford. The corruption that affects the entire structure is caused to a large extent by this artificial standard of living in pursuit of which differences between the legitimate and illegitimate and what is sanctioned or forbidden by religion have almost been forgotten.

It is true that the Russian invasion of Afghanistan has seriously endangered the stability of this area and the interests of Western countries, as a result of which fraternal Islamic countries and Western countries (in their own interests) have been sympathetic toward Pakistan's security, as a result of which we have been able to obtain abundant foreign aid (loans) with relative ease. But first, this is a temporary state of affairs that could

change at any time. Second, it is not wise to rely on temporary support and make permanent changes in our customary ways. The best policy for our nation is the proverbial one of stretching one's limbs to the length of the covers, and this policy should apply (directly and indirectly) to our imports as well. Regulations relating to gifts and personal luggage should be revised and provisions made for dealing the coup de grace to the widespread system of smuggling. The efficiency of customs officials should be improved so that they search not only the clothing of individuals returning to the country but look inside refrigerators, etc, as well to see what kind of articles are being brought into the country. Similarly, (limited) permission to bring foreign-made articles into the country should depend not on the period of residence outside the country but be relative to the foreign currency sent through legitimate sources. In this way, these individuals would not spend all their time and energy searching for items to buy but would put aside some savings as well.

9863

CSO: 4656/102

REALISTIC LOOK ON ECONOMY, ENERGY PROBLEM URGED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Time To Look at Things in Real Perspective"]

[Text]

Strenuous and troublesome though the journey was, the country did pass through the crisis generated by the politically-oriented economic policies of the early seventies. And by now, in the words of Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, we have been able to impart a degree of strength to the economy to face the pressures which have brought a number of other developing countries to the brink of bankruptcy. But even these positive achievements produced some negative results. Once again the country is face to face with a crisis which is attributed to the accelerated rate of growth being maintained for the last six years. While we concentrated all our energies on boosting production both in the agricultural and industrial sectors, we totally ignored at the Finance Minister now calls 'the natural corollary of the remarkable successes'. It is today visible in the form of energy crisis. 'An average growth rate

of 6.4 per cent per annum for six years resulted in generating greater demand for energy which continues to grow by 9 to 10 per cent per annum', Ghulam Ishaq Khan pointed out. That the production of wheat has gone up by 45 per cent during the fifth plan period that fertiliser production has tripled since 1977-78, and that the population of tractors and the number of tube wells has swelled several times during the last few years, are so obvious that no one can deny these facts. These are all indicative of the great achievements the country has made in the recent past. But the question arises: Were all these achievements unplanned and haphazard? Could nobody foresee the impact of the successes on the economy as a whole? Did we work in isolation without paying slightest heed to what was going to happen to us if we continued to move like this? Was there no liaison or coordination among the various agen-

cies engaged in the management of the economy?

These are the questions which need satisfactory answers. In our view which we have been continuously expressing in these columns, the present situation is the natural outcome of the pattern of development we have been accustomed to. We believed in ad hocism. Decisions are taken at the spur of the moment and planning is done only on short term basis. Long term or perspective planning, it seems, is shunned. Sometimes we even behaved like ostrich, hiding our heads in the sand and crying hoarse that all's well on all front. Again we are underestimating the gravity of the problem we are in. Again measures are being proposed which are ad hoc in nature and are meant to put the dirt under the carpet instead of clearing the mess and taking proper steps to avert a more crisis which might crop up in future. The proposal to import small generators to meet the present shortage of energy, is being hammered into the minds of the people. If the people accept it and start importing small generators on large scale, what would it consequently mean? Has

anybody bothered to think about it? Naturally it is going to increase the demand for imported fuel to run these generators. Then we will be faced with another type of problem.

Writing earlier on the energy crisis the other day, when we had urged the authorities in-charge to accept the mistakes and failures of the past. We had actually urged them to look at every aspect for future planning. We had also meant that the present problem has got to be solved on a lasting basis rather than resorting to ad hocism. While embarking upon ambitious production programmes for the revival of the economy from the shocks of the seventies, had we taken an overall view of things, we would not have found ourselves in the present situation. It is nothing but bad planning and bad management. With a view to avoiding any catastrophe in future, we will first have to admit our faults of omission and commission in harnessing and managing available and potential energy resources. This is not the time to recall the achievements of the past. This is time to think of the future and to look at things in their real perspective.

PAKISTANIS IN LONDON PLAN PROTEST AGAINST LAW OF EVIDENCE

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 83 p 10

[Text]

LONDON, Feb. 22: An action committee to organise, plan protest meetings and demonstrations on the subject of lowering of women's status in Pakistan has been set up in London.

Begum Rukhsana Nabil Ahmed told 'Dawn' that Pakistani women in London would soon be demonstrating in front of Pakistan Embassy and hold protest meetings in support of Pakistani women demanding changes in the proposed Law of Islamic Evidence, under which a Muslim woman gets an inferior position compared to men.

Begum Ahmed praised the courage and determination of women of Lahore and Karachi who braved police atrocities to protest and underline their rights given them by Islam, which are, Begum Nabil Ahmed insisted, in no way inferior or secondary to men.

In the meanwhile, the acting Chairman of Tehrik-i-Istiqlal in U.K. Barrister Masud Mukhtar Naqvi, who is also the President of Pakistan Barristers' Association in U.K. has announced that on Feb. 24, the Tehrik in London would be observing 'Prisoners of Democracy Day,' when tributes would be paid to all those political workers and leaders of different political parties and students and lawyers who are in prisons in Pakistan for demanding a return to democracy there.

Mr. Naqvi warned that if the political prisoners in Pakistan are not released, he would start hunger strike in front of Pakistan Embassy in London from March 23.

Mr. Naqvi condemned the brutal police attack on women of Lahore and Karachi who were demonstrating for their basic rights.

CSO: 4600/401

BEGUM LIAQUAT SPEAKS AGAINST EVIDENCE LAW

Karachi DAWN in English 21 Feb 83 p 9

[Text] Begum Rafana Liaquat Ali Khan, founder President of All Pakistan Women's Association, said in Karachi yesterday that women should not cease to uphold their stand till justice is done to their cause - equality with men in matters of giving evidence in courts.

Addressing a gathering of women representing APWA and other social welfare organisations at the APWA headquarters, she said the Holy Quran has and Sunnah have enshrined the status of women and their equality with men in all walks of life.

"This spirit has value and precedence over whatever disjointed and out of context statements which are sought to be interpreted and imposed upon the rights of women", she told the gathering.

"This particular meeting", she said, "is convened to give a more positive support to the statements and actions which have been taken in protest against the proposed Law of Evidence which is being put before the Majlis-i-Shoora", she said.

She has also prepared a six page statement and sent it to all members of Majlis-i-Shoora that "our voice and is only to uphold the status and the rights of the Pakistani women which have also been upheld by the Federal Shariat Court and the judges have unanimously ruled in favour of women on this issue."

"Let us speak at this meeting and at all times with a united voice and a rational approach to our lives in consonance with our place among the nations of the world and in a spirit of the times in which we are living," she said.

The meeting which was largely attended was also addressed by Mrs. Rashida Patel, President of the Women Lawyers' Association and an APWA member.

Begum Liaquat in her statement to the Members of the Majlis-i-Shoora has said that the present controversy concerning the weight of evidence of women vis-a-vis the evidence of male is regrettable and damaging to women and the concept of Islamic justice.

She said to propagate that the evidence of two women is equal to the evidence of one male is both misleading and mischievous. "In view of the proposed Law of Evidence pending before the Majlis-i-Shoora we put before you the findings of Federal Shariat Court in a recent petition (No. K4 of 1982) wherein three judges have unanimously ruled in favour of women on this issue."

"The petition (which was dismissed) was filed to challenge the appointment of women as judges or magistrates. One of the reasons put forward was that as according to Muslim law the evidence of two women is half that of a man only the judgment of two ladies can be equi-

valent to that of a male", she said.

She said that Shariat Court expressed the view that the rule is that what is not prohibited by the Holy Quran and Sunnah is permitted and the burden of proof about anything being prohibited is on the person who claims it to be so."

Contrasting the status of women in Islam in comparison to the derogatory position of women under Christianity, Roman law, Greek law, Hindu law and even in the 19th century in America, the learned judges noted: "Islam, on the other hand, placed women and men both on the same footing in economic independence, property rights and legal process. She might follow any legitimate profession, keep her earnings, inherit property and dispose of her belongings at will (Quran, 4:32)", she said.

Begum Liaquat has extensively quoted the Holy Quran in support of her statement that women enjoy equal rights and status with men.

She said that APWA is in the process of preparing further material on the question whether the evidence on the female is equal to the evidence of one male for the Members of the Majlis-i-Shoora.

She has also sent a separate telegram to the President on the Lahore incident in which protesting women were lathi charged by the police recently.

MODEST SIXTH PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 22 Feb 83 p 6

[Text] The need to formulate "a comparatively modest" development programme during the coming 6th plan period (July, 1983-June, 1988) was yesterday suggested by M Yousaf Zia, President, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI).

In his inaugural address at a one-day "Conference on industrial strategy", organised by the Manghopir (SITE) Association of Trade and Industry at a hotel in Karachi yesterday morning, he said the size and objectives of the 6th Plan should be limited due to some adverse factors.

Among these he listed the deterioration in the international economic environment, the possibility of a net decline in foreign aid, limitations on commercial bank financing and shortfalls in such critical areas as energy supply.

Since the present 5th Plan envisaged an outlay of around Rs. 210 billion, this meant the future 6th Plan would amount to about Rs. 525 billion, he added.

He wondered as to where funding of such an order could possibly come from.

Yousaf Zia said that "even if we think in terms of gross investment of 18 to 20 per cent of the gross national product (GNP), the next Plan would have to be comparatively of a lower order".

Moreover, he continued, "we must emphasize the need for generation of internal resources by the corporate sector, including the public sector corporations, and that should mean lower taxation".

"Any compensatory levies through indirect taxation would only push up costs, and adversely affect export competitiveness", he added.

Reviewing past economic developmental planning strategies, he said in the first three Five Year Plans, the private sector was encouraged as an equal partner, and its share in total Plan expenditure went of from 35 per cent during the First Plan period (1955-60); 44 per cent in the Second Plan and 46 in the Third Plan.

However, the Fourth Plan reduced private investment to 35 per cent, and due to the nationalisation policies of the past Government, the private sector was reluctant to invest, he added.

He said though the present Government has tried to revive the confidence of the private investors, "one finds that the Fifth Plan (1978-83) provided for the relative share of the private sector at 30 per cent only".

The FPCCI chief stated "the point I am trying to make is that even during the Fifth Plan the presence of the public sector, in areas which had better be left to

the private sector, does not give indication of a major shift from the policies of the previous regime".

DRAWBACK

Continuing, he said, one of the major drawbacks of these policies has been that overall growth rates declined precipitately between 1971 and 1978, and even during the last five years the performance of the economy has not been without serious snags and shortfalls.

One example, he mentioned, was the acute gap in the energy sector, and said provisions for electricity generation and distribution had fallen way behind schedule, major reasons for this being the fact that of eight generating units at Tarbela, half a dozen were to be commissioned two to four years after the original date of completion, while the remaining two units "will be pushed back even beyond the Sixth Plan".

HIGH TAXES, DEFICIT FINANCING

He also said high Government taxes, coupled with deficit financing, had operated by transferring resources from private business to public sector corporations, and since the latter "are cost-inefficient, the overall result is lower productivity" which did not serve national developmental needs.—APP.

ABORTED OIL VENTURE WITH IRAN DESCRIBED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 Economic & Business Review pp I, IV

[Article by M.B. Naqvi: "Tale of a Pakistan-Iran Joint Venture in Oil That Fell Through"]

[Text]

/ SOMEWHERE in the archives of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Fuel and Power there would be a summary, along with a bulky feasibility study and an agreed draft of joint-venture agreement, recommending an oil agreement with Iran that would have given us ample "our own" oil through an overland oil pipeline to Multan. The date would be 1969-70 and the period was that of Gen. Yahya Khan.

The agreement had been negotiated and terms settled. The moving spirit behind it was late Syed Tayyab Hussain, an ex-Ambassador to Iran and Egypt. He called the terms exceptionally favourable to Pakistan. But, for obscure, probably personal, reasons, the proposal was rejected — and at some diplomatic cost for a time.

The Shah, probably with a view to one of his grander dreams, had agreed to give a big proven Iranian oil field that had not until then been exploited for a joint venture with Pakistan. The field was to be jointly owned and exploited by Iran and Pakistan and the latter was not to pay a penny toward

the expenses of its initial exploration costs that had already been incurred by Iran. The oil was thus to be jointly owned and used 'domestically'. Or so I understood then, or even later when I went through the documents.

The cost of the oil was to be below international market price. Indeed, it was to be the actual cost incurred by the partners and an agreed mark up on it. That was all. What is more, this oil was to be conveyed to Pakistan by an overland pipeline of a size that would take care of all the country's likely requirements. The pipeline's cost was to be borne jointly by both governments on an equal basis: Iran bearing the costs incurred within the Iranian territory and Pakistan doing likewise for the length within Pakistan areas.

The agreement looked too good to be true. But it was. There were other features. Like 'future' joint Iranian-Pakistan venture for searching oil inside Pakistan areas; the NIOC was said to be ready to invest a very impressive sum for joint oil ventures in Pakistan.

Even insofar as the Pakistani investment in the main joint venture was concerned, Iran was ready to help reportedly on generous terms. But that was not official.

It was then estimated that Pakistan, if it agreed to the

proposal, would make a minimum saving of about 15 to 20 per cent in its annual oil bill. This was to be in addition to the other non-monetary benefits that were involved. There was to be an assured source of supply: it was through a pipeline that did not pass through third countries. It would bypass the Persian Gulf's vulnerable oil lanes. And the oil was both cheaper and one's own.

One did not know the real political strings. There must have been. Or else the Pakistan Government could not have rejected it. But two high sources in the Ministry, including one who is alive, credibly assured me there were none. Not in any one of the documents at any rate — even by minute implication. I saw a whole set of these documents outside Pakistan later. I found none.

Except, that is, probably one intangible condition that could always be argued for any big deal: Pakistan's dependence on one source always could carry an element of risk. There is something in this. But it was, and can always be, argued that nothing stops Pakistan from seeking to make the other party equally dependent on itself. In any case, it was open to Pakistan to cultivate some of the Iranian rivals to make joint ventures of the same or other kind; we could match Iranian investments and influence with those of its rivals. One could and should always work for broadening one's options all the time.

The point is why should not Authority exhume the case and do an autopsy to find out what lessons can be learnt. Was the decision sound or is it to be regretted? But this is the small and venial part of the exercise.

The real benefit of it would be to discover whether Iran, or any of its rivals, is now ready to undertake a similar venture on similar terms, in Pakistan.

TRIBAL AREAS UPLIFT PLANNED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 25 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

PESHAWAR, Feb. 24: The NWFP Governor Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq, has called upon the Tribal people to cooperate with the government in order to foil the nefarious designs of enemies of Islam and Pakistan.

Addressing a Tribal Jirga of Laman Utmankhel at Parang Ghar in Mohmand Agency yesterday, he cautioned the tribesmen to beware of the propaganda by the vested interest who were trying to mislead the people by spreading baseless rumours.

He declared that the Tribal people, who were not only staunch Muslims but also patriotic Pakistanis, will pay no heed to these quarters.

He assured that the developmental work launched by the present government in the agency would continue. He said that the massive developmental programme in this hitherto neglected area had started to improve socio-economic condi-

tions of the people. He expressed his satisfaction over the development work undertaken in the area. He also sanctioned a middle school for boys and a primary school for girls in the area.

He was the first chief executive of the province to visit such places in Tribal Areas which remained inaccessible. The Governor was accorded a warm welcome. Ceremonial arches erected by the local people to welcome the Governor on his first-ever visit to the area.

Earlier, S. Gul Badshah a prominent elder of the area, welcomed the Governor and supported the internal and external policies of the government, particularly the process of Islamization and assured full support on behalf of the Utmankhel tribe.

Later, the Governor inaugurated the newly constructed fort at Parang Ghar which had been completed at a cost of Rs. 50 lakh during one year.—APP.

CSO: 45-6/399

IN-COUNTRY HIRING FOR PROJECTS ABROAD APPROVED

Karachi DAWN in English 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 21: The Director-General, Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, Muhammad Akbar, on Sunday said all Pakistani contractors engaged in construction business abroad have been allowed to employ workers from here without obtaining overseas employment promoters license, contrary to the past practice.

The D-G told a news conference that this decision was taken recently by the Government to discourage illegal emigration from Pakistan.

The contractors, he said, will have to prove the authenticity of the projects before requisitioning manpower from Pakistan.

Mr Akbar said the contractors would also have to have registered offices in Pakistan for selection of workers.

The workers selected for specific project will not be allowed to shift to any other project even after the termination of their contract, the Director-General said.

He said Pakistani contractor would have to deposit a security

amount of Rs 1,00,000 with the Government.

He said the selected candidates would be given salaries in accordance with the wage schedule promulgated by the Bureau of Emigration.

The D-G said foreign service agreement, as specified by the Bureau, would be signed by the employer and employee and submitted to the Protector of Emigrants.

Selected worker will be insured for Rs 50,000 for every year or a part thereof of employment abroad with the State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan. The insurance premium will be paid by the Pakistani contractor and not the emigrant, he added.

Violation of any of these conditions will attract the penal provisions of the Emigration Ordinance, 1979, and the rules made thereunder, the D-G said.

Mr Akbar said that the permission would be granted for one contract at a time. All emigrants, he said, must leave the country within 30 days from the date of permission granted to the contractor.

MODERNIZED FISHING BOAT LAUNCHED

Karachi DAWN in English 22 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb 21: Mr Himalaya Rana, Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in Pakistan, has launched a modernised fishing boat in Pasni. He also inaugurated an ice plant in Ormara on the Baluchistan coast, as part of a coastal fisheries development project of the Government of Baluchistan, says a UN Information Centre Press release issued here on Sunday.

The UNDP has so far contributed over 17 million dollars in expertise, training and equipment to assist in modernising the traditional fishing fleet of the Makran coast and thus increasing the catch. By advising local boat builders on techniques of modifying sail craft to incorporate inboard engines, supplying engines as well as workshops for their maintenance in Ormara, Pasni and Gwadar, the traditional fleet has become more mobile. Through the practical advice of a master fisherman at sea, and the provision

of modern fishing nets and gear as well as sonar equipment, the fishermen of Makran have been able to increase dramatically their catch of fish.

The installation of a new ice plant in Ormara and renovation of an old ice plant at Pasni has enabled the fishermen to land fresh fish on the coast which can be conveyed on ice to Karachi, both by sea and by road, earning far more than the old practice of exporting dried salted fish to Sri Lanka.

The UNDP funded project which began in 1978 will conclude construction in three months.

As a result of the success of the project, the Asian Development Bank recently approved a loan of 35.4 million dollars for construction of a wharf at Pasni, and provision of more inboard and outboard engines and fishing gear.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) was the executing agency of the project - APP

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS WITH AL-AZHAR PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 25 Feb 83 pp 1, 10

{Text}

Dr. Mohammad al-Tayyab al-Naggar, President of Al-Azhar University, said in Karachi on Thursday that two agreements have been signed between the world's oldest university and Pakistan's University Grants Commission for the exchange of teachers.

Addressing a Press conference at Hotel Sheraton, the leader of the four-man delegation from Egypt, now on the last leg of a 10-day visit to Pakistan at the invitation of the UGC, said that a number of scholarships for studies at Al-Azhar and Cairo Universities will also be offered to Pakistanis.

"The time we have spent in Pakistan shall ever remain most cherished. We have also seen the goodwill that exists between the two countries," Dr. Al-Naggar said.

He said the four-man delegation was very much impressed by the standard of teaching in Pakistan's religious institutions. "Our belief was confirmed when we saw the great work being done in this country in the field of religious education and the love here for learning Arabic," he added.

Dr. Al-Naggar said so far 20 teachers have been provided for the Islamic University in Islamabad and more will be sent to this university in particular and others in general.

Shaikh Al-Naggar revealed

that the Islamic University at Islamabad is to be renamed Islamic Ummah University. The changed name has been approved by President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq and now an amendment in law is awaited to make it effective.

Talking in Arabic, with Dr. Mahmood Ghazi of the Islamic University as interpreter, the President of the 1007-year-old University said that he and his colleagues had found Gen. Zia-ul-Haq very sincere about enforcing Islamic laws in the country and conforming the economic system to Islamic principles.

"Gen. Zia-ul-Haq," he said, "would certainly achieve the aims for which this country was created."

Dr. Hasan Hamdy, President of Cairo University, pointed out that while Al-Azhar was the oldest University his University was the biggest in Egypt. Al-Azhar has 120,000 students while Cairo University has 128,000, he added.

Dr. Hamdy said that Pakistan needed at least 12,000 teachers to train students in Arabic and Islam and "we are carrying this request from the Government of Pakistan to the Government of Egypt."

Pakistan, he said, was in a position to become a centre of propaga-

tion of religious teaching, not only to meet its own requirements but also to serve the interests of this entire region.

Dr. Hamdy said of the two agreements signed in Pakistan one is between Al-Azhar and the University Grants Commission and the other between Cairo University and the Commission and both were signed in the presence of President Zia-ul-Haq.

Dr. Ahmed Haikal of Cairo University's Faculty of Islamic and Arabic Studies said the agreements will provide for exchange of professors of Islamic Studies and Shariat, exchange of information on Islamic studies, short and long-term training courses for teachers etc.

He said it had also been agreed that the two universities of Egypt and the UGC will arrange games between the Islamic universities in the world. The Islamic countries will promote their own games, such as Pakistan promoting hockey, he added.

"Darul Uloomis," he said, "are functioning in this country in traditional and old fashioned manner, they should now change over to modern methods with more government patronage."

Dr. Haikal said that there should be one major institute of Islamic learning in each of the big cities of Pakistan for studies at the level of M.A. and Ph.D. which will help develop these faculties on the pattern of Al-Azhar and Cairo University.

Dr. Husain Hameed Hasan, Vice-Chancellor of the Islamic University in Islamabad, said that trained manpower was needed to Islamise the laws and other systems. Training of personnel for that purpose was essential and it had already been started by the University.

He said five faculties have been

created in the Islamic University: Faculty of Shariah and Islamic Studies to produce Judges and lawyers to implement laws; Faculty of Shariah and Law to teach Quran and Quranic science; a Department of Dawa (how to preach and propagate Islam); School of Islamic Economics — unique in the world (Al-Azhar has only a cell and Riyadh, only a department). "This is a field which has so far been most neglected," he pointed out.

Dr. Hasan, an Egyptian, said the fourth faculty will be the Institute of Training in Shariah in Legal Profession where a batch of 40 judges, police and Army officers will be trained to implement Islamic laws.

He said so far the University has trained five groups of 200 people — Judges (District and Sessions Judges), police officers of the ranks of SPs and DSPs and Army officers of the ranks of Majors and Lt Colonels.

The fifth faculty is the Institute of Arabic language where a one-year course is conducted so that those engaged in the implementation of laws should understand the language and the Shariat.

The sixth faculty to be known as Islamic Studies and Arabic Learning will be started next year, he said.

The Vice-Chancellor said that in the agreements the Commission and the universities are involved, but in actual practice of its implementation, facilities available anywhere in the Muslim world will be utilised as for example, Saudi Arabia, where 14 Pakistanis are studying at Mecca and Madina Universities.

The Motamar-i-Alami-Islam is holding a reception in honour of the visitors on Friday at 5 p.m. at Hotel Inter-continental. Later in the evening the delegation will leave for Cairo.

NWFP CABINET TO BE EXPANDED

Karachi DAWN in English 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Text]

PESHAWAR, Feb 21: At least three new Ministers will be taken in the expanded NWFP Cabinet by the provincial Governor, Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq, who has almost finalised the list, it is reliably learnt. The expansion of the provincial Cabinet is likely to take place after the Federal Cabinet has been reshaped, in all likelihood sometime this month.

After the proposed expansion the strength of the NWFP Cabinet will rise to eight which is the maximum number this small province can afford and this happens also to be the view of official circles here. Since Hazara and the newly created Kohat divisions are without representation in the Cabinet, there are chances that at least one Minister each will be taken from these divisions. The third Minister is likely to be selected on merit, irrespective of divisional representation, to handle certain technical

departments.

It may be mentioned that the only technocrat in the provincial Cabinet, Mr Abdul Hashem Khan, who held the portfolio of Education and Culture, has already resigned for personal reasons. The new Minister to be selected on merit is likely to be assigned the Industries portfolio as Mr. Salim Saifullah, now holding the charge of Industries, Mineral, Labour, Finance and Commerce, is already over-worked and needs relief to devote more attention to the provincial finances.

The possibility of dropping of at least one of the old faces from Peshawar is also not being ruled out. According to reliable sources if this becomes inevitable his replacement may come from Mardan, which is an important district in the province both from political and economic point of view.

80: 46 (1-20)

Article by Rizaat Hamid Shah: "The Body Politic--Bizenjo Diagnoses"

...ident...

The doctor was sympathetic. "I won't confuse me with a placebo. The exhaustion I described is real and has the dangerous side effect of the individual adapting and making it feel like less and less until it's almost impossible to stop. Peaceful perhaps, but certainly not safe. After all, the pills are with a risk of addiction."

The pressure on the corps is that there is no distance between them and naked force.

But what can be done? The answer is simple: more research. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are all funding research on the effects of stress on the human body. The results of this research will help us to understand the effects of stress on the human body and to develop ways to reduce the effects of stress on the human body.

"It's never been as difficult as it is today. The dangerous thing is that by intermingling us they enhance parochialism." With the leaders of Sind in Sind, Frontier in the Frontier, Baluchistan in Baluchistan, Punjab in the Punjab, it is almost impossible to reach a common platform on the national level. "Problems cannot be wished away though and they acquire a strong regional accent. The Punjab as the educated majority should perceive things and act responsibly." He reasons that this sort of attitude enhances the danger of separatism.

The bogey of secession. It is not just one of the most ugly aspects of the national syndrome, it is, he points out, and old one, going back to the first falseness to one of the seminal concepts of the state: nationalism.

All of his patients know that this concept is committed to the school of thought that talks about "nationalities." He argues that denying ethnic identity has created regionalism. Those in power at the Centre have preferred self-interest to the broader national interest. Refusing provinces their due alienates them. He deems it wisdom to concede "full autonomy to the provinces with no interference foreign affairs and currency at the Centre, and a firm guarantee of no intervention in provincial matters except at the clear invitation of the Senate."

He weighs in the differences between the NDP and the PNP? Are they as deduced as the parties? "We did not separate 'Shauqya'. So much for speculation about mergers. And what does he think of that other floating merger, the

MRPM. Mr. Sahib smiles expressively. He has no need to, for his words are expressive enough. "It's more a movement by politicians to keep themselves alive." He elaborates that unless targets and modes are clearly formulated, he doesn't really have time for an association. When Mr. Leghari first mentioned the objective of changing the government he asked him how he proposed to do this. No answer was forthcoming. "One coup to another is no way to restore democracy." It seems churlish to ask him if he will then restrict himself to his own clear-cut region, when, as he has made plain, he is not allowed to and try outside it.

And so one turns to the question that touches his region and people so closely: the Afghan refugee presence. Is there a difference in its complexion in the two border provinces? "There are many more in the Frontier, of course. But then our own population is also much less. The refugees feel that they are still on their own land. That is one of the reasons we favour a recognition of Kurmal and direct talks so that they can go back soon. In three or four years it will be impossible. They can then create their own demands and pressures." And he reminds us that Baluchistan also borders on Iran.

I have to ask him then if the Baluch still thinks in terms of national solutions and national problems or only regional ones. "More and more the young ones ask why we burden ourselves with worry for others — what about ourselves? They still listen to me when I talk, but for how long? I am a Baluch. I cannot hear of anyone I will try to save my people."

JOURNALISTS CRITICIZE ACTION AGAINST JANG

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Feb 83 p 6

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Feb 27. The following statement was issued yesterday by the President of the Rawalpindi Union of Journalists (Barna group)

"The Rawalpindi Union of Journalists (Barna group) takes a serious view of the Government decision to disallow all Government advertisements to the Jang Publications on the ground that it had ignored the Government advice.

While RUJ has traditionally been averse to the exploitation of religious or sectarian issues for any purpose, it cannot but reaffirm its well-known demand that before any punitive measure is taken against a newspaper or journalist, professional indiscretion committed by the concerned establishment or person must be ad-

judicated upon by a competent court under normal laws of land.

"It has been a highly regrettable practice on the part of the authorities to use the Government advertisement or newsprint quotas as economic weapon against newspapers thereby dealing a grievous blow to the freedom of the Press. Since acquisition of all major business and commercial interests in the country, the Government has emerged as the monopoly advertiser. Being the case, it is always in a position to apply unfair economic pressure, in addition to administrative measures, to cripple a newspaper establishment compelling it either to surrender to Government pressure or force it to resort to retrenchment or even closure."

AMIR ABDULLAH KHAN NIAZI INTERVIEWED ON MUSLIM LEAGUE: ROLE OF ARMY

Lahore: CHATAN in Urdu 26 Dec 83 pp 22-24 & 41

[Interview with Lt Gen Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi (Ret) by Ahmad Riyaz Nasim; date and place not specified]

[Text] Recently the President of the Pakistan Muslim League (Qiyum group), Lt Gen Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi (Ret), went to Hyderabad to bring the old and new Muslim Leagues together on one platform. Mr Niazi, who had established relations with other Muslim Leagues, met with the Hyderabad Muslim League's General Secretary Muhammad Sharif Sheikh (Khwajah Khairud Din group) to do the same. Mr Sheikh Muhammad Sharif did not actually announce a separation from the Khwaja Khairud Din group and a tie with the Qiyum group during his speech, but it is clear from the correspondence between Mr Niazi and Sheikh Muhammad Sharif that Muhammad Sharif has secretly accepted inclusion in the Qiyum group but due to political expediency, has not publicly expressed these ties. Muhammad Sharif had previously written a letter to Khwajah Khairud Din in which he strongly protested the inclusion of the People's Party in the MRD, but regardless of these matters, we can say with great confidence that Sheikh Muhammad Sharif's ties with the Qiyum group will be a very useful symbol for the Muslim League (Qiyum group) because Sheikh Muhammad Sharif is a well-known personality in Hyderabad political and social circles. He maintains ties with individuals from every school of thought in the city; believes in democratic politics; and his political character is spotless. Our first meeting with Mr Niazi was through Sheikh Muhammad Sharif. During that meeting we arranged for an interview with Mr Niazi and the next day at nine in the morning we arrived at Mr Niazi's residence with our friend Dr Ayaz Ahmad Ara'in. Mr Sardar Miskin Hussain, Vice-President of the Pakistan Muslim League in Sind, was also with Mr Niazi.

Q: Mr Niazi, ought the army to have a role in the constitution?

A: There ought to be a role for the army in the constitution, but not interference. They should just keep an eye on the government, because direct interference will affect the concept of democracy and the sanctity of the army.

Q: Are you satisfied with the pace of the promulgation of the Islamic System?

A: Yes, to some extent. The promulgation of interest-free banking and titling are good, positive steps of the government, but the speed of its implementation

is very slow because the officials are conspiring to make this system unsuccessful. The joint cooperation of the government and the people is necessary to make this system successful.

: Are conditions in the country favorable for elections?

A: No. At the moment conditions are not favorable. Conditions cannot be favorable without the cooperation of the people, the government and the politicians. If there were elections under these conditions, the conditions would become worse and the result of the elections too would be contrary to the people and the country, so we should wait for the proper time and conditions for elections.

Q: What role is your party playing for the restoration of democracy?

A: We are establishing ties with the people for the sake of the restoration of democracy, and it is our effort that conditions become favorable. We praise every good step by the government, and point out every mistake. If the politicians give this their serious attention then the path towards democracy can be made smooth. The cooperation of the public is also necessary for this.

Q: Who laid the foundation for factionalism in the Pakistan Muslim League?

A: (Spontaneously) Hasan Mahmud. No, no, factionalism in the Muslim League was started by those self-interested individuals who have always put self-interest above the interest of the country, who raise the slogan of democracy but who turn away from the values of democracy. When their personal interests are threatened they grab the shirtails of democracy and begin to chant, "democracy, democracy." That is the type of self-interested elements who have produced sectarianism in Pakistan's original parties.

Q: Have the purposes for which Pakistan was founded been fulfilled?

A: No, those purposes have not been fulfilled because self-interested elements have conspired against every sincere leadership. Until these self-interested elements are called into account no patriotic leadership will emerge, nor will these purposes be brought to completion. First we must make mincemeat of those black sheep who have intruded into politics.

: Pir Pagara says that there are only two and a half political parties in the country, one the Muslim League (Pagara group), the second the People's Party, and half the NDP. What do you think?

A: This is true to some extent because the Muslim League (Qivum group) is Pakistan's original party. Later the Muslim League kept being divided in the hands of self-interested elements. The Muslim League is a party of two ideologies. Pir Pagara is a drawing room politician (but don't you write Pir Pagara's name). We don't want to limit the Muslim League. If those who stray in the morning come back in the evening, that is good. Our doors are open for Pir Pagara and for everyone.

Q: Was the government responsible for the failure of Shah Ahmad Nurani's round table conference?

A: We cannot lay any blame on anyone for the success or failure of that which never even came into existence, and then, those with a negative attitude can never be successful in their purposes. The proposal to hold a round table conference was not based on democratic thinking but on narrow and negative thinking.

Q: Is Pir Pagara holding a round table conference at the direction of the government?

A: No, the government doesn't get into such dirty politics. I know the people who are governing very well.

Q: Some circles think Pir Pagara has secretly joined the government. What do you think?

A: The health of the government will not be affected by their getting or not getting Pir Pagara. The government has no obstruction of any sort in its affairs. The aim of the government is also clear. The government does not need Pir Pagara. Rather Pir Pagara needs the government. Pir Pagara keeps spreading news of his ties with (GHQ) in order to increase his prestige.

Q: What is the future of MRD?

A: Its future is completely black. Those people who are leaning on the MRD for the restoration of democracy should first produce democracy in their own parties. There is no democracy in any party. The leader of every party has become a dictator. First Bhutto was the chairman of the People's Party. After him, Mrs Bhutto has taken over this office, and now Benazir has been made the chairman. Are these political parties or family estates? The MRD has no past nor any present so talking about its future is ridiculous. It is a bubble.

Q: Are you satisfied with the present situation?

A: For the moment we are satisfied, but there should be a little political freedom. Political restrictions are having an ill effect on the public. If political restrictions were lifted it would not affect the affairs of the government or the conditions of the country. It is only necessary to keep a close watch on the disruptive elements, but unfortunately the government is driving everyone with the same stick.

Q: Why did you leave the Jamiat-i Ulema-i Pakistan?

A: When the Jamiat ignored the blood of the sacrifice and martyrdom of the people and separated itself from national unity we said goodbye to the Jamiat.

Q: How can terrorism be controlled?

A: The support of the public is essential to stop terrorism, and those accused of terrorism should receive swift punishment because in the space between the accusation and the punishment the terrorists feel encouraged. If they start to receive swift punishment then other terrorists will be warned before carrying out their evil intentions. The enemies of the country are not worthy of any concessions. In addition, it is also necessary to take action against those who encourage terrorists.

Q: Has the MRD come into existence to remove the government?

A: The government can be removed not by terrorism but by democracy. The MRD includes that same People's Party which expelled politicians from the National Assembly during its reign in office, who rained bullets on innocent worshippers in mosques, who reddened their hands in the blood of citizens and students. We will know by heart the tales of the tyranny and oppression of the People's Party. (Rapidly) A minister of the People's Party Abdul Wahid Kaptar, had 600 people murdered in Sakhar Jail. (This isn't something to be written down because the government for some reason has kept it hidden.) The greatest tragedy of Pakistan's politics is that those parties which were the cause of Bhutto's fall are now sitting in the lap of the People's Party and struggling to bring it to power again. This is the same Khwajah Khairud Din who went on Pakistan television and told the people colorful tales about Bhutto's tyranny and oppression, and said that he was left hungry and thirsty in the desert. And that same Khwajah Khairud Din today goes to the airport to see off Mrs Bhutto and has become Mrs Bhutto's trusted envoy. Perhaps he is making amends for his false stories:

"The same one whom you murder you also reward."

If the People's Party begs the country to forgive it, we too feel like forgiving it.

Q: Will the people come out in the streets in support of the MRD?

A: Not at all. The MRD is a dead horse. What will the poor man wear while he washes his only suit of clothes? Every movement of the MRD will be unsuccessful because the public has become quite conscious, and that is why the MRD has no public support. And then the MRD is trying to promote terrorism, not democracy.

Q: President Ziaul Haq says it is the politicians who have caused the election to be postponed.

A: I agree with the President on this matter that it is the politicians who have caused elections to be postponed and the politicians who have brought on terrorism.

Q: Is there a possibility of elections in the near future?

A: It is my opinion that there will be elections by December of next year.

Q: What do you think about those leaving the Qiyum group for the Pagara group?

A: The self-interested people keep on changing. Khan Qiyum's old companions are right where they were. There are such rolling stones in every party. Their leaving doesn't make any difference. The Qiyum group is as strong and powerful as ever.

Q: What do you think about those politicians who are in favor of four nations?

A: These people are not loyal to the country; their loyalty is to their foreign masters. It is the duty of the government to restrict the activities of such unpatriotic individuals, because Pakistan was obtained by the two-nation theory. Those who raise the slogan of four nations are ridiculing the sacrifices of the nation.

Q: Can a military person fully become a politician?

A: Yes, with hard work and continual ties with the public, a military person can become a politician. There is prosperity through action.

Q: Please give some clarification on the matter of the fall of Dacca.

A: I have already written and said a great deal about the fall of Dacca. I would not just say:

My own people are vexed with me and strangers are displeased
I can never call a deadly poison sugar.

Q: What is your point of view about the Afghan refugees?

A: It is our religious duty to help the Afghan refugees, because nationalism is built on religion, not on place of residence. And then this is a historical action. If we too don't help them, then they will be treated the way the Palestinians are treated, and helping them is our Islamic right too.

Q: Isn't there any danger from the Afghan refugees?

A: No, there is no danger. And then we aren't such fools either. We know how to defend our borders.

Q: Are there still Pakistanis trapped in Bangladesh?

A: Yes, thousands of them. This is an important problem involving human lives. The government should immediately call those patriotic Pakistanis back. These people are living in great misery.

Q: Have you ever thought of trying to bring all the Muslim Leagues groups together?

A: Nowadays we are thinking along just those lines and God willing, we will fight together in the elections. The Muslim League formula is unity and always will be.

Q: Mr Niyazi, it is obvious from your conversation that you are a supporter of the government because you haven't said anything against the government anywhere in this interview.

A: I am not a supporter, nor am I the government's man. Yes, certainly the government is run by my companions, and when my companions do something wrong I will be the first to raise a voice against it.

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CSO: 4656/69

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES ADVOCATED

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT: "Anti-corruption--please change the method!"

[Text] It is said that a meeting of a committee in Lahore for the prevention of corruption has made recommendations for several modifications in the existing anti-corruption laws which would result in corruption cases being brought to trial relatively more quickly. Those circles familiar with legal matters can better judge the utility of the recommendations referred to above, but it is a fundamental defect in the current laws and their manner of implementation that while the target of corruption is the common people or matters in the public interest, all action in regard to restraining or calling to account such corruption has been made the monopoly of government officials who on the one hand are prisoners of rules and regulations and on the other hand consider this an "internal affair." That is why some new method of dealing with this curse (which has been becoming more widespread as the number of anti-corruption departments and institutions increase) needs to be adopted so that the common people who are the targets of corruption might also take part in its prevention and in calling its practitioners to account. One way to attain this goal is to establish anti-corruption committees from the level of the taluk and zilla to the level of the province and center, and include competent representatives from the provincial institutions and professional organizations (such as lawyers, students, ulema, industrialists and businessmen) as well as government representatives in them. They should also be authorized to conduct investigations and levy penalties as well as to receive complaints. The common people will not only be able to have recourse to these non-governmental representatives for their complaints with greater ease and confidence, they will also be able to ask what they have done to remedy their complaints. Although these non-governmental representatives too will not be free of those seeking special favors and influence, because they are answerable to the common people and their organizations, they will not be able to use indifference to their complaints their normal course of action.

FALL OF Dacca RECALLED: GENERAL NIYAZI CRITIZED

Libere NAWA-I-WAQF in Urdu 13 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Abdul Qadar Hasan: "That One Revolver"]

[Text] There has been a short news item from India that a function was held at the famous military training academy in Dehradun. During this ceremony a former general of the Indian army, Arurah, gave the academy the revolver which the commander of the Pakistani army, General Niyazi, had given him at the time he surrendered his weapons in former East Pakistan. The Commander in Chief of the Indian army, General Krishna Rao, was also present at this ceremony in Dehra Dun.

What doesn't the Indian army have in its well-stocked arsenal? There are destructive weapons from all over the world there. India itself has gone quite far in producing its own weaponry. The Soviet Union and America, as well as other western countries, lose no opportunity to increase the stores of this supporter of non-alignment, peace and reconciliation. When the leader of some important country comes on a tour of India he gives something of his own, and when an Indian leader goes to some other country, he brings something back with him. So whether the stores of grain for the hungry people of India are filled or not, the arsenals of India are certainly filled to the brim. This small revolver which was given to the military academy in Dehra Dun in a proud ceremony would seem to have no special significance in the midst of such an arsenal. Yet this revolver is the most precious weapon in the Indian arsenal and their generals' most splendid medal. Whatever function the Indian military holds in its honor is too little and whatever honors they give it are only its due, because in snatching this revolver from a shameless person in some ill-starred field in Dacca they have repaid a very old debt and wiped clean the ledger of their old account book. The tall Pakistani, the rest of whose turban makes him even taller, is by the grace of God still alive and well among us to grind lentils on the bosom of our national honor before our eyes. In fact the joke, or the tragedy, is that he has even become the leader of a political party. I had once said to him that even though the magnificent status of martyrdom was not in his fate, at least one bullet from this revolver which he had given to General Arurah could have been in his fate.

And then one day the military father of a son who had been awarded the medal of Haidar ejected him from the club where he had come with another shameless Pakistani. When he entered the club this retired military man rose in the midst of a large crowd and said, "You contemptible wretch, leave here at once." Perhaps at that moment he had remembered his son who with unparalleled valor and bravery had sacrificed his life to defend the honor of his country.

If India considers this revolver a reason for pride then that is its right. My question is whether we ourselves consider this revolver a reason for shame, or not, and I am certain that without doubt our brave young military men and our honorable Pakistanis consider this revolver a challenge to our national honor, and that we have no other revolver which could ever become such a national disgrace. The presence of this revolver in some Indian military academy is a punishment for our actions. There could have been no other result of the disgusting game our rulers and our politicians were playing in those December days years ago. In reality, this was not the victory of some enemy; it was our punishment for our own conduct. We have no quarrel with India. Nations generally remember their victories with great pomp and show and have victory celebrations. But the nations which have been defeated also remember their defeats, be it only in their innermost hearts, and they consider the reasons for those defeats. The reasons for this defeat of ours are very clear and the entire nation not only knows the reasons for their defeat in full detail, but also feels that this defeat could have been avoided. However that state of delirium and blind emotion in which the entire nation was caught up at that time and the way in which it was a plaything in the hands of a few half-bred rising stars made it impossible to have a grasp on any common sense or wisdom. Nevertheless, this immensely important event, before which our entire history is struck dumb, has told us this--that we should be wary of our politicians. It is not the Muslim soldiers who bring defeat; it is not the Muslim people who bring defeat; it is the leadership which brings defeat. And they are the cause of defeat not so much because of bad decisions as because of their intentions.

When the news of the fall of Dacca reached Lahore I saw young boys and girls banging their heads against the iron doors of the Governor's House and fountains of blood were boiling out of their heads. The sighs and laments of the people reached the besotted ears of Yahya Khan and he telephoned Governor Lieutenant General Atiq-ur Rahman and asked what these people were doing and what they wanted. General Atiq-ur Rahman answered, "Sir! They want your head." And if the heads which had then divided Pakistan into two parts, none still remains in this world. All of those heads have joined with the dust, but everything which occurred then still remains as a warning and to teach us a lesson. If we can consider our defeat a lesson and a warning, if not for our future victories then for the preservation of our future, it will be a great thing. Those who keep their eyes and ears and heart and mind open know what is happening and it is happening. If we are not caught up in delirium and if we keep control of our emotions then our past tells us a great deal and a series of warnings and advice unrolls before us. Everything in our recent past is present before us. We should give thanks to India that they keep reminding us, and that revolver which is their memento of us...!

SHORT-TERM NATIONALIZATION

Karachi DAWN, in English, 28 Feb 83, p 16

Article written by: "Animated Debate on Denationalisation"

Text:

ISLAMABAD, Feb 27. It was a private members' day in the Majlis-i-Shoora and everybody was busy predicting a dull day. However, an animated debate emerged on the floor of the Majlis, when Karachi member Zain Noorani moved a resolution that the policy of nationalisation and denationalisation of industries by the Government be discussed.

Speaking in Urdu, Mr Zain Noorani said despite the repeated assurances of the President and the Minister of Industries that no further nationalisation would take place, both local and foreign investors were reluctant to invest their capital. He argued that unless there were clear and pronounced constitutional guarantees, capital would continue to be shy. Turning to the genesis of the takeover, Mr Noorani recalled the takeover of Banks in 1971, heavy industries in 1972, edible oil in 1973 and spinning and sugar mills in 1975 which were later denationalised. The member identified yet another set of

victimised industries.

Applause echoed in the Majlis when Mr Zain Noorani wanted to know why Dr Mehbubul Haq who had raised a hue and cry of 22 families in the mid sixties, was quiet on the 400 families of managers and managing directors of taken over industries, who had monopolised the wealth of the country.

Yet another member from Karachi, Mr Hussain Haroon, spoke in a different strain. Speaking in English, Mr Haroon said that the experiences of the Ayub and Bhutto era had amply demonstrated that the days of reactionary trends were over. "Let us not over react" he said "but review our economic imperatives and address them to our requirements." Young Haroon suggested that medium industry, banking, insurance and commerce, be totally denationalised and be allowed to exist on market supply and demand factors.

Turning to the importance of economic review, Mr Hussain Ha-

roon argued that besides economic growth the definition and directions of national policies should be enunciated with clarity. The failure to identify the directions, according to Mr Hussain, had created an alarming labour unemployment situation.

Labour leader Begum Sabiha Shakeel from Faisalabad was critical of the nationalisation policies of the previous government which, she said had affected trade unionism in the country. She said nobody was willing to invest and capital was being used in trading. Sabiha charged that blackmailers were active and often Government was forced to bargain with them.

Taking the floor Mr Iqbal Buksh Soomro assured the House that the Government would not go in for any further nationalisation. The Federal Minister for Industries said the Government was looking into the problem of taken over industries and would try to find an amicable solution.

FIRE IN PAKISTAN STEEL MILLS REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

One person was killed and 12 others were injured, one seriously, in a fire that broke out in the Coal Handling Plant of Pakistan Steel at Bin Qasim on Tuesday afternoon.

The deceased was identified as Ishaq Tariq, 25, an electrician. He died on the spot. The seriously injured employee was identified as Jameel.

The fire was followed by a big explosion, reports said. It shattered the roof of the coke handling shop and blew up the asbestos sheets into the air.

It was said that the coke caught fire when burning coal, 100 degrees centigrade, fell on the conveyor belt while being transferred to the coking tower.

The fire spread to the place where processed coal is kept under cooling temperature with the help of water sprays. When the gases caught fire, the big explosion took place.

The fire was brought under control about three hours, the reports said.

There was no damage to the

plant and machinery but production was resumed after some hours, reports added.

While the dead body was removed to the JPMC mortuary, eight of the injured persons were shifted to the Combined Military Hospital, Malir.

The matter has been reported to the police which has started investigations.

An APP report adds:

In an accident at the coal handling plant of Pakistan Steel in Bin Qasim, at 3.45 p.m., an electrician, Mr. Ishaq, died and several others sustained injuries, a Press release of the Pakistan Steel said.

"The accident occurred due to spontaneous combustion of old stock of coal in the coal bin, and fire and explosion resulted therefrom", it said.

The fire was brought under control by the fire brigade of Pakistan Steel. Loss to plant and machinery was minimal and production has been resumed, the Press release added.

THE FIRE WHICH BROKE OUT AT PAKISTAN STEEL WAS CAUSED

BY A SHORTCIRCUIT IN THE COAL BIN

THE FIRE WHICH BROKE OUT AT PAKISTAN STEEL

Text THE fire which broke out in Pakistan Steel on Tuesday is reported to have been caused, according to first reports, by spontaneous combustion of an old stock of coal in the coal bin. It is hoped that the technical inquiry committee constituted soon after the accident, which took a toll of one human life and caused injuries to many, would be able to identify the quarters whose failure to take suitable precautionary measures had resulted in the unfortunate incident. And it would only be timely also to investigate in depth the causes of fairly widespread discontent among the staff of Pakistan Steel which seems to have introduced an element of malfunctioning into the factory, giving rise to frequent serious and not so serious accidents and delays. These delays and accidents are considered to be the major reason for the cost escalation. Besides, the domestic and international rates of inflation are still too high. In view of what perhaps is steel history's most serious glut in the world market, it becomes all the more imperative to keep the capital cost of Pakistan Steel at a reasonable level, which can be done only by other things, removal of the causes of accidents and delays. As a result, the management of Pakistan Steel will submit

the export market. If the prices of its products are kept too high in sympathy with the escalating capital cost, the downstream industries would find it impossible to produce competitively priced items and would become economically viable only with the help of massive subsidies.

Today, most of the Third World countries are acquiring their own steel-making capacities while the developed nations are expanding theirs. In this situation only those countries which can keep prices of their steel products at a competitive level can hope to sustain the economic viability of their steel-making capacities. Pakistan is relatively in a fortunate position because not only is labour cheap here but its skilled and professional persons generally prefer to work here rather than go abroad. But it has been observed that if these professionals and skilled workers do not get job satisfaction or are made victims of intrigues by petty officials, they get too disgusted to stay at home and decide to face all the inconvenience and risks involved in going abroad. The management and functional aspects of Pakistan Steel have come under increasing criticism from various quarters. It is alleged that the services of locally competent professionals

are at a discount and that people with lesser skills and poorer qualifications or experience are promoted. Injustice and nepotism inevitably affect the morale of the entire workforce and cause widespread discontent. This, in turn, makes the dedicated and efficient workers lose interest in their assigned tasks, giving rise to negligence and shirking.

There are also rumours of sophisticated attempts to carry out acts of sabotage in Pakistan Steel. It is alleged that things have gone wrong at times because some very complicated and complex entrapment was apparently wilfully made inoperative, which, it is said, could be done only by highly skilled professionals. One would like to believe that these are just rumours and that there is no grain of truth in them. But then, if the authorities wish to be able to kill these rumours, they must take a close look at the way the country's biggest industrial enterprise is being run and managed as well as investigate the specific phenomena which have given rise to these rumours. Pakistan Steel is expected to assume the role of the backbone of the industrial economy. It is absolutely vital, therefore, that it is run with extra care at its present stage of affairs.

ACCORD WITH JAPANESE YARN IMPORTERS LIKELY

Karachi: DAWN in English 23 Feb 83 p 10

[Article by Shameen Sehoai]

[Text]

Pakistani exporters and Japanese importers of yarn are likely to reach a compromise based on a formula jointly asking the Government here to introduce a price check on cotton yarn exports from Pakistan.

After three hours of talks between a high-level APTMA delegation and the visiting three-member delegation of the Japanese Spinners Association (JSA) in Karachi yesterday, there were signs that JSA may move away from its hard-line position of seeking a countervailing duty under GATT rules, sought to be imposed by Tokyo on yarn imports from Pakistan. Chairman of APTMA, Mr. Arbab Ahmed, told "Dawn" after the talks: "The meeting had ended on a positive note."

Leader of the Japanese delegation, Mr. Onishi, earlier told newsmen JSA was seeking to bring the yarn trade between Pakistan and Japan to a "normal level", specifically meaning the prices.

JSA delegation will report to its Executive Committee in Osaka which will then take the decision. Sources said there was great hope that the recommendations of the delegation will be accepted.

During and after the talks, the APTMA side provided a detailed point-by-point explanation of the JSA's petition.

JSA in its petition to the Japanese Government, had asked for a price check on cotton yarn exports from Pakistan.

Mr. Arbab, Chairman, Mr. Arbab Ahmed, said that the JSA delegation had been very cooperative and that the talks had been very productive.

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against India were upheld.

3-way subsidy?

The JSA petition claims that the Pakistan Government is providing subsidy to yarn exporters in three ways. By providing a 7.5 per cent compensatory rebate, by allowing income tax concessions, and by giving re-finance facilities for exports.

APTMA emphasised that all these did not constitute a subsidy. The rebate, its chairman said, was only a compensation for extra taxes levied on Pakistani exporters like heavy energy charges, high import duties on machinery and spares and taxes imposed by local councils.

Mr. Arbab said these amounted to a total 15 per cent escalation in value of which just about half was paid as rebate. Likewise income tax concession was just 0.1 per cent and was negligible while re-finance facility gave the exporters just three per cent whereas they had to incur a 5.5 per cent additional expense on insurance and storage of cotton purchased from the local market.

Official sources said if a price check was introduced by the Pakistan Government, it would mean taxing a lower limit under which no yarn exports would be allowed to Japan.

This would be a step towards a last resort, because it would mean price fixing, which is against the principles of free trade and free competition, thereby damaging the interests of Pakistani exporters.

One person, who is familiar with the JSA delegation, said that the JSA had been warned that if their proposal was not accepted, the Government would take steps to protect the interests of Pakistani exporters.

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kinds of goods to the world and if Tokyo imposes a countervailing duty on imports from a developing country like Pakistan, it would open the Pandora's Box for all major importers of Japanese goods to follow the Tokyo decision," he said.

The JSA delegation leader admitted that this was the first petition filed by any Japanese importer under the GATT rules to seek an anti-dumping duty in Japan. He parried questions whether it could be harmful for Japanese interests, in the long run.

A Pakistani source said the Japanese seemed convinced that their petition would not be accepted by the Tokyo Government.

Pressure tactics

"It might just be pressure tactics, to force a compromise with Pakistan for slightly better terms," another source said.

Official figures show Pakistan exported cotton yarn to Japan in 1981-82 valued at Rs. 943 million as against Rs. 460 million in 1980-81 — an increase of almost 100 per cent. "This has prompted the Japanese to take such protectionist measures," one exporter said.

Against this, textile imports from Japan into Pakistan have remained static at Rs. 1000 million — though still more than what Pakistan exports — keeping the balance of trade in the favour of the Japanese.

The Japanese delegation sources said pending the decision of its petition, JSA was asking the Government to stop venturing into such "trade wars" with other countries.

But APTMA officials said that the JSA was not asking for a price check on cotton yarn exports from Pakistan, but for a price check on cotton yarn imports from Japan.

CONCERTED ENERGY PLANNING: A FEE

Karachi DAWN in English 23 Feb 83 p 10

Text:

ISLAMABAD Feb 22 Continuing debate on energy situation for the second day today, members of Majlis Shoorā expressed grave concern over increasing gap in supply and demand and called for concerted planning on the part of Government and spirit of sacrifice and discipline on part of people.

Khawaja Mohammad Sadiq, Chairman of the Majlis presided.

About 28 speakers took part in the debate.

The members said the crisis resulted out of overconsumption and bad planning. The rampant corruption, inefficiency and incompetence were also quoted as other causes of the crisis.

Some members criticised the growing size and expenditure of WAPDA and called for streamlining of work.

The members also urged that small dams be used to generate electricity and distribution in the North while gas be diverted to Southern part for industrial consumption.

The members welcomed Government measures to exploit natural resources of the country and hoped these would yield positive results in the near future.

There were also strong appeals for conservation and curbing squandering of electricity. The members urged the Government to set up and build high standards of living, the whole living pattern be changed and these efforts should be made with simplicity and austerity.

Mr Zahir Noorani said the blame

for the crisis should be placed on those who ignored the situation and failed to take any effective measures. He thought that it was not as bleak as it is being painted and that the Government should take more effective measures.

crisis had followed a crisis of integrity and honesty. Han Sadiqan criticised WAPDA as oversized and expensive institution which has proved inefficient to avert crisis. Mr M.A. Hamza called for more action than mere preaching. Ch Altaf Hussain said nation would have to make greater sacrifices to conserve energy.

Other members who participated in the debate included: Sardar Khalid Umar, Mr Nawaz Khan Marwat, Mr Shafiq Ahmad Butt, Mrs Yasmin Lari, Mr M.P. Bhandhara, Mr Khalilur Rehman Chishti, Mr Mohammad Shafi, Mr Obaidur Rehman, Mr Taj Khanzada, Ch Mohammad Ilyas, Mr Fida Mohammad Khan, Sardar Mohammad Asrar, Hakim Mohammad Sadiq Khan, Dr Mrs Amina Asrar, Mian Abdur Raut, Sardar Asif Ali, Ch Ghulam Haider Wain, Maj Reid Shah Mohammad Farooq and Sheikh Imdad Ali.

Earlier, the House debated the admissibility of an adjournment motion seeking to discuss killing of Muslims in the Indian state of Assam. The members participating in the debate condemned the killing and regretted that Indian Muslims were subjected to such cruelties after regular intervention.

The members urged the Government to impress upon the Indian government to take effective measures for the security and safety of Muslim minority in India and to draw the attention of Muslim countries in this regard.

The Chairman, Khawaja Mohammad Sadiq, ruled the motion out of order. He, however, expressed his grief over the killing and sympathised with the victims and their families.

The House adjourned for the day.

CONSIDERING ALL OPTIONS FOR ENERGY SUGGESTED

Karachi: DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Energy Imperatives"]

[Text]

IN LENGTHY statements to the Makhli-Shoora, Federal Ministers set out the country's energy plans. The Finance Minister's was perhaps the most persuasive and, as usual, while he tried to argue out various matters cogently, it still left a feeling of dissatisfaction, partly because so much of it was so obviously merely an attempt to justify Government policies and actions by some means or other. The contention, for instance, that "a large part of our energy problem is a natural corollary of the remarkable success in maintaining production growth in the economy" is no cause for rejoicing, even if it is true. What one may find more remarkable about the whole business is that some production growth has been maintained despite the energy problem and the water problem, and the bureaucratic red-tapism, and so on. It would appear, though, that luck and patience are finally running out, for there are definite signs of a slowdown, whose real impact will only be known in the years to come. This is something, therefore, to which not sufficient attention is being paid, for, although medium and long-term plans for the energy sec-

tor are no doubt necessary, the short term can by no means be ignored — in fact, any slackness can only lead to disastrous results.

It seems that Pakistani experts, in conjunction with the 'world's best consultants', are working on an energy plan which is concerned with medium-term requirements and also with the perspective until the end of the century. In this connection, it was said that the plan aimed at tapping all known and potential resources such as hydro-electricity, gas, coal and nuclear power, in addition to other renewable energy resources. The assistance of the so-called 'world's best consultants' is welcome — although it is hoped that there will not be a repetition of the traumatic experiences the country had to go through as a result of the advice proffered by Western experts in the sixties and earlier — but surely it is possible for the policy-makers here to be able to function without this advice. The reference is to the mess in which the country finds itself on the energy front, and the probability that things are going to get worse, at least for the next few years. Among the basic faults is the fact that

proper use of coal could not be expected, and plans, consequently, undertaken on this basis. Among conventional energy resources, for instance, coal has been sadly neglected — when Government figures seem to agree on the fact that there are huge reserves of usable coal in the country. A power plant to be run on Lakhra coal, a project thought up around two decades back, is still merely a dream. There are several other examples of the damage which has been done as a result of the underrating of coal, such as the switchover of the railway system to oil, or the almost total reliance of industry on other, more expensive, fuels. Similarly, hydroelectricity has not been exploited in the way it should have been. The country should have gone in for a number of smaller dams.

In making an energy plan for the future, these points have to be watched out for. There has to be a much greater reliance on fuels like coal which are abundantly available here and, in fact, new industrial and other major energy-using projects should be based on the new realities. There seems to

be agreement on the fact that considerable scope exists for setting up small hydroelectricity projects in the country to meet the needs of small communities or regions. In a vast province like Baluchistan it makes more sense to have small hydroelectric or thermal power projects for specific areas rather than spending huge amounts on transmission lines to provide power from large plants. Another side which has been quite thoroughly ignored is the use of non-conventional, renewable energy sources. Despite the fact that there has been an upsurge of interest in their use and many countries, among them some of the developed ones, have begun to depend on them to a significant degree, Pakistan has shown little interest in the possibilities offered by them. There are no doubt some pilot projects, but these do not appear to progress any further from that stage. Any energy plan has to take note of the advantages offered by using renewable energy sources. Some are at an advanced enough stage of development — and have been in use in other countries — to be depended upon safely.

WORKING OF PLANNING COMMISSION CRITICIZED

Parade Daily in English, 22 Feb 83 p. 7

[Editorial: "Tardiness in Project Evaluation"]

[text]

IT SEEMS that the Planning Commission has finally woken up to the fact that it has after all to take some responsibility for the slow pace of industrialisation and development in the country, and for some of the defects and distortions which have arisen in the industrial sector. It cannot be denied that there are a large variety of causes for the slow pace of development and that it will be impossible to apportion full or partial responsibility for this to any agency with any degree of precision. What can be done, however, is to identify broadly some of the factors which must take the blame for helping to slow down progress. The Planning Commission, which seems to have been doing some soul-searching in recent times — an exercise usually alien to our public agencies — has discovered that it is "wanting in many respects" and that its faults may have contributed to some extent to a slow growth. The main fault lay in the Commission's "bureaucratic approach towards planning for implementation" — projects which were submitted to it for evaluation and approval. At the time the situation was so bad that less than one year had elapsed between projects being submitted to the Commission and waiting clearance. On top of this, many projects had been submitted for several years

on the ground that information was lacking — when the required information could have been obtained easily by contacting the concerned departments. A worse example of bureaucratic unconcern will be difficult to come by, nor will it be easy to find a more glaring example of dereliction of duty on the part of so-called leaders who are supposed to be working for the country's progress.

According to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, the situation has now changed and the list of pending projects has been reduced to 30, in addition to which energy sector projects are now being given priority. It is all very well for the Commission to have realised that the evaluation process was extremely "slow". But it is important to appreciate that the country has paid a heavy price in the form of the retardation of development projects. The energy sector affords the most instructive example — thus, for the shortage of electricity and natural gas, the country has virtually brought its industry to its knees. Some of the functions of the various departments considered slow to keep relatively good going some time back, but the presence of a speed programme setting it into motion has to be taken to meet the present contingencies. It is hoped that the Commission will

pect any easing of the power shortage in the immediate future. Industry has already suffered markedly — consider the fact that the establishment of new projects in Karachi has come almost to a halt — and the situation is going to get worse in the future. Desperate measures such as those being considered now will be of no avail if Karachi industry has to pay much higher rates for electricity because planners did not have the foresight to arrange for tapping natural gas supplies in time. Nor can these measures do much about factories having to pay much more for self-generated energy or water supplies, or when they have to shut down because these are not available. No one can say the present demand was not foreseeable. Even if five years ago serious plans had been taken up, this situation could have been largely avoided.

The Planning Commission is, of course, not the only organisation to blame for the particular ways our bureaucracy has developed for handling the planning, processing and implementation of projects. There are many other mini planning commissions, so to say, in the country which faithfully adhere to the tradition of go-slow in such matters, regardless of the factors of cost escalation, financial loss and impair-

ment of public interest that are involved in such an approach.

There are numerous examples of public or private sector projects being delayed because permission of one sort or another was not available. The worst part is that these same projects are given the go-ahead after long delays and at a stage when costs have shot up many times — and in most cases there is no acceptable reason for such delays occurring in the first place. It is not surprising that a state of confrontation exists perpetually between the private sector and government. The Planning Commission — now promising to be good in the future, more precisely during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, and special efforts are being made to shorten the turnaround period of projects submitted for evaluation. Even if it is successful in this exercise, the matter of delays at other stages still exists and will have to be tackled. To give an example, even now, when industry is being strangled for want of power, no plans to generate electricity on a crash basis have been taken up. Instead, the talk seems to revolve around ways in which loadshedding can be handled, and which industries should be provided power and which asked to go on a five-day week. It is obvious that not much can be achieved if this is the approach that is adopted.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN BALUCHISTAN UNDERTAKEN

Source: ICAW, in English, 28 Feb 83, p. 4

(Excerpt)

GURHA, Feb 27: The Federal Government has undertaken a three years phased programme of construction of new roads and improvement of existing ones in Baluchistan at an estimated cost of over 300 million rupees.

According to official sources, 14 major road construction and development projects are being implemented.

A sum of 60 million rupees has been earmarked for these projects during the current financial year. Of these projects, three will be completed by the end of the current financial year, six in the next financial year and the remainder by June 1985.

On completion of these projects, the sources added, Baluchistan would have better inter-provincial road communication facilities, besides the opening of the interior of the province to trade and traffic.

Zhob-D.I. Khan Road

In addition, the work on Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan Road, estimated to cost over 361 million rupees, will be undertaken during the current financial year and completed in about five years.

A sum of sixteen million rupees has been provided for this project during the current financial year.

On completion, it will provide an alternate link between Baluchistan and NWFP.

Industrial plan

The provincial Government is also implementing a comprehensive industrial development programme.

Under the programme, three industrial estates, two at Quetta and one at Hub, are being developed.

In the Quetta Industrial Estate or Sirki Road, thirty industrial units have been set up which have started production.

Similarly, 24 industrial units are working at the Hub Industrial Estate and another 41 are in different stages of completion.

TENSION IN PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CAMPUS REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 p 12

Text 1

LAHORE, Feb 26: Tensions prevailed in the Punjab University campus for the third consecutive day, following an armed scuffle on Feb 24 between the two rival student unions.

The majority of students did not turn up and most of the departments remained deserted.

According to details, a group of student leaders of the Punjab University Students Alliance (PUSA) on Saturday met the Vice-Chancellor to discuss the issue. The VC is understood to have permitted the Alliance students to attend classes on Feb 24 which resulted in a brawl between the students.

Reportedly, the Vice-Chancellor today advised the PUSA members to remain outside the campus for a couple of days more to enable the University Administration to find satisfactory media

On the other side, a delegation of University teachers also informed the Vice-Chancellor about their concern over the incident, during which a teacher of the Economics Department, Mr Umar Asghar Khan, was manhandled by a group of armed students.

However, the Vice-Chancellor, when contacted, claimed that regular classes were held in the campus, but avoided any direct answers. He maintained that it was the duty of the University Administration to ensure congenial academic atmosphere in the Campus.

Later, the Alliance students held a Press conference in the Muslim League House on Davis Road and gave details of their meeting with the Vice-Chancellor. The students demanded immediate steps by the University Administration to enable them to avail of their legal and social right for education.

GOVERNOR WARNS OF MISCREANTS ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

Karachi AWW in English 27 Feb 83 p 12

[Text]

PESHAWAR, Feb 26. The Provincial Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq has warned that certain people were trying to create misunderstanding among the masses with regard to the Afghan refugees and therefore the need of the hour was to be on the alert against such elements.

Addressing the inaugural session of the Provincial Council here on Saturday the Governor said that the number of Afghan refugees in NWFP was 21,57,000 but whatever the number they could cause no worry or problem as long as there was enough room in our hearts for these brothers.

The Governor said that Pakistan had no intentions to exploit the Afghan issue for any political gains. Gen Fazle Haq said that Pakistan's foreign policy was based on the principle of brotherly ties with the

Islamic World and friendly and cordial relations with neighbouring countries, firm support to the Non-Aligned Movement and meaningful support for contribution towards world peace. This policy, he said had already yielded good results.

Referring to the Islamisation process in the country, the Provincial Governor said that the present Government had made great strides towards this goal and collection of Ushr and installation of Qazi Courts were well within sight.

The Governor described the law and order situation in NWFP as satisfactory and added that a handful of miscreants were trying to confuse the situation. But the Government he added believed that the nation's salvation lay in Islam and in the introduction of Islamic laws from which there was to be no deviation.

FOUNDATION FOR POET FAIZ PLANNED

Current DAWN in English 26 Feb 83 p 10

[1983]

LAHORE, Feb 25 The friends and admirers of the distinguished poet, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, have decided to set up a Foundation on his 72nd birthday to spread the inspiring message of his poetry.

According to an announcement made at a gathering arranged to pay tributes to the great poet, the foundation, which will be named after him, will be a purely literary body, entrusted with the task of organising research on his poetry and promoting its tradition.

The relevant details regarding the body will be made public shortly.

The select audience representing people from various walks of life listened with rapt attention to Faiz when he, in his inimitable

style, recited some of his latest poems. The response was both repeated and respectful.

Earlier, Mr Fakhar Zaman, Mr Farigh Bukhari and Mr Masud Ashaar read papers on his life and poetry while young poets, Afzal Naveed and Zahid Masud recited their poems. The celebrated Punjabi poet, Ustad Daman also recited some of his verses. The famous Ghazal singer, Fareeda Khanam, who sang some of the most popular poems of Faiz, received great applause.

At the conclusion, Mr Justice (Retd) Ataullah Sajjad, who presided over the function, spoke of his long relationship with Faiz and paid glowing tributes to his poetry.

BRIEFS

LOANS FOR IRRIGATION--The World Bank and USAID have jointly granted loans to the tune of Rs 85 crore for the canals and drains rehabilitation programme in Pakistan, it is reliably learnt. The total cost of the programme is estimated to be Rs 118 crore and work on it will be started during the current financial year and is scheduled to be completed within three years. A high level meeting is being held in Islamabad today at which necessary modalities pertaining to issuing the tenders and other preliminaries would be finalised. The representatives of the World Bank and USAID, and the concerned high officials of Pakistan as well as the Provincial Governments, will attend the meeting. According to informed sources, out of total allocation for the programme Rs 39.5 crore will be allocated for the rehabilitation of about 1200 miles of canals and 900 miles of drains in Sind. The programme is aimed at strengthening the weak portions of canals to withstand the pressure of water during high flood in the Indus-- [as published] The programme also envisages improvement of the rest of drains in the country. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in ...]

SAUDI ARABIA DELEGATION--A delegation of Saudi Arabia businessmen is expected to visit Pakistan shortly to explore possibility of importing steel and engineering products. Possibilities of entering into joint venture collaboration and other avenues of cooperation in heavy engineering and steel technology will also be explored by the proposed Saudi delegation. According to an official source the proposed visit of Saudi delegation is the follow up of the keen interest shown by Saudi entrepreneurs in the products of Pakistan Steel and Engineering Company at the single country exhibition of Pakistan held at Jeddah in this month. Pakistan steels has participated for the first time in this exhibition and had set up a big stall which among others comprised a big model of the project itself and the products. The steel products displayed at the stall in Jeddah fair were pig iron, coke billets and models of high-voltage powered transmission towers and ventilation ducts. Officials of Pakistan Steel Company visited Saudi Arabia to organise the stall at Jeddah in consultation with Secretary General of Saudi Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a prominent businessman. During the meeting the Saudi businessmen expressed interest in the steel mills projects and particularly in the integrated steel plant at Sindh which is currently under a variety of proposals. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in ...]

Mr. Shahn Shaid Advocates will sit for their 24 hours token strike with Mr. Shahn Shaid Qureshi, tomorrow.--PPI [text] [Karachi DAWN in English]

Two more lawyers, Chaudhri Abdur
Qader and Mr Iqbal Nagvi, along with Mr Mukhtar Butt, former Secretary-Gen-
eral, Bar Clerks Association, Sahiwal, joined the hunger strikers here today.
The lawyers, Maz Attoy, Malik Mohammad Lateef, Mr Saeed Baluch and Raja
Masood Akhtar, were already on hungerstrike to press for their demands which
include an end to Martial Law, restoration of the 1973 Constitution. [Text]
[Trans. in English 22 Feb 83 p 11]

10. A bungalow--bando Adam, No. 22--the bungalow of Jam Sadiq Ali, former Sindh Minister, located in his Jam Nawaz Ali village, 14 miles from Bando Adam, is to be auctioned by the military authorities on March 3. According to this, the Assistant Commissioner, Sanghar, Mr. Anisul Hussain Qureshi, said the bungalow is being auctioned for the recovery of Rs 15 lakh fine from the former minister Jam Sadiq Ali. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English

WHEAT SHORTAGE DENIED--Islamabad, Feb 26--The Federal Minister for Production, Lt Gen Saeed Qadir, who is also the Chairman of the National Logistic Cell today informed the Majlis-e Shoora that the government under a scheme has made it obligatory on all provinces to keep a three months quota of wheat at each and every place to avoid any shortage. The minister stated this while opposing an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Mufti Mohammad Idress of Hazara district when wanted to discuss the shortage of wheat and high prices of wheat in the Hazara district because of the defective railway transportation system. The minister said that the government was pursuing a policy not to allow any shortage of wheat at any place. He said during the last four years not a single example of shortage had come to the notice of the government. He said the government has given strict instruction to all provinces that a three-month quota of wheat should be kept in reserve at each and every place. How can there be any shortage of wheat when we are exporting wheat, he added. He said if any shortage had taken place then the provincial government has to look for it. He assured that the government has taken special measures that shortage do not take place because of railway transportation system. Enayatur Rehman Abbasi also brought to the notice of the house that in certain areas of Kohistan there was shortage of wheat and its prices had risen to Rs 150 per maund. The member late did not press his motion. [Excerpt] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 27 Feb 83 p 1]

JAPANESE COLLABORATION ON SOLAR CELLS--Islamabad, Feb 26--A Japanese firm, Komatsu Electric and Metal Co., under a memorandum of understanding signed with the government of Pakistan here on Thursday, will manufacture solar photovoltaic modules, storages, and associated equipment in Pakistan. Mr Sohail Qureshi, Director General, Energy Resources, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and Mr H. Yui, President, Komatsu Electric and Metal Co, Japan, signed the memorandum. Under the memorandum, Komatsu has also agreed to offer a 5 K.W. solar modules system, with storage batteries and controls, to be installed in Pakistan. It may be added here that the Komatsu Electric and Metal Co. is the only manufacturer in the world implementing the entire process of production from new material to the formation of the system using solar cell.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Feb 83 p 4]

(S01: 40 1 000)

NEW INTELLIGENCE BUREAU TO BE FORMED

Colombo SUN in English 14 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Sri Lanka will soon have a National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) modelled on the lines of premier intelligence outfits in the world like the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) or the MI 5 of Britain.

This new organisation will come directly under President, J.R. Jayewardene, and will comprise expert personnel from the armed services and hand picked Police officers competent to handle national security matters.

The immediate need to set up such an organisation, Government sources explained yesterday, has become imperative in view of many developments posing new challenges to national security. It is only through a more efficient outfit that we will not only be able to identify security risks but also effectively safeguard the interests of the state, the source said.

One major factor that has underscored the urgency for the new NIB, SUN learns has been the dismal failure of the country's major intelligence gathering apparatus--the Intelligence Services Division, particularly in the north where there has been an escalation of terrorist activity and a chain of violent incidents in the recent years.

These developments led the Defence Ministry to deploy the intelligence units of the Army. They made significant breakthroughs that enabled not only the arrest of some terrorists, but also gave the authorities a detailed insight into the terrorist movement and its links. 'SUN' learns that expert personnel involved in this task will also be co-opted to the NIB.

The ISD's activities have been concentrated mainly on telephone surveillance and monitoring routine political activity. There have been complaints in political circles that its operations were often becoming public knowledge due to reported in-fighting among factions. As a result, those who were not supposed to know of ISD activities were very well aware of what was going on, one high ranking source said yesterday.

'SUN' learns that several changes will be made in the ISD when the NIB begins functioning.

CSO: 4600/398

PRIVATE INVESTMENT TO BE ENCOURAGED

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 15 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Feizal Samath]

[Text] Sri Lanka is experimenting with the development banking and commercial banking systems, its new economic policies and even with the exchange rates. Dr. Neville Karunatilake, Senior Deputy Governor of the Central Bank told an international development banking seminar which opened in Colombo yesterday.

The seminar is the seventh regional program on development banking organised by the Asian Development Bank in collaboration with the DFCC and NDB. Development bankers from ten countries are participating in the programme, now underway at Holiday Inn, Colombo.

Dr. Karunatilake said there was an ongoing concern about the exchange rates because for the last few years the country has been largely guided by international lending agencies. Policy decisions in regard to economic development here are guided by these agencies. "Fortunately the ADB does not have this practice of advising countries that it assists, on how development should take place", he said.

Sri Lanka's problem, he noted, was the major projects were financed from outside resources. The conditions laid down by these agencies are part and parcel of the aid assistance.

For the past five years, he said, we have been faced with this problem which on some occasions is politically unwise. "One can't ignore the political and social aspects of the country when

undertaking economic development. The stabilisation of real incomes should be for the benefit of the people, and the government should realise this" he said.

In the past few years while there has been tremendous investment and activity in the development sphere, there has been too much urban development. The Mahaweli Project for instance he said has not got a large 'spread' effect on the people. Large projects like this do not have any impact on the rural areas. The impact is only in the urban areas.

This he said is a major factor. "If there is less development in rural areas, then the real incomes of the rural folk must be stabilised" he observed.

Referring to investment, the senior Deputy Governor said a good part of investment was in the public sector. "This is a big problem because it takes a heavy load on the budget" he said. This is why there should be more private sector investment.

One way of promoting private sector investments is to strengthen the resources of development financing institutions in Sri Lanka.

Referring to the country's economic strategy, Dr. Karunatilake said that after five years Sri Lanka was now taking stock of the situation.

The Central Bank has been giving tremendous support to the DFCC through re-finance. Both DFIs in Sri Lanka have done exceptionally well in development

finance. The hotel sector is one area where the DFCC has participated very actively. Out of the 120 hotel projects, the DFCC has been involved in at least 70 of them.

Sri Lanka, he said, were late starters to development finance. "But we are learning" he noted.

Large investments have been made in the four big major projects — Mahaweli, Housing, GCEC and the new Parliament complex. "A sum of Rs. 35 billion will be swallowed up by the time returns are generated from these projects", he added.

The time must come when the capital budget of this country should be manageable. If there is diversification from big projects to small projects, the government would be able to generate sufficient resources. This is being currently done. These are the lessons of the five-year experience" he said.

One major issue is to see whether the free environment is adaptable to sustain the growth of the industrial sector, not only for local consumption but also for export. Adequate attention has not been given to this sector. The question of local protection becomes very important.

"This must be urgently looked into. In the textile sector, soon after the 1977 liberalisation, many textile units, including local handlooms had to be closed. We have to adequately recognise this problem", he said.

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MARCH 30, 1983

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